Union Calendar No. 1134
81st Congress, 2d Session - - - - - - House Report No. 3249

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

FOR THE YEAR 1950

JANUARY 2, 1951.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Prepared and released by the
COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1951

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Anonymous
April 2, 1951

Committee on Un-American Activities
U. S. House of Representatives

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January 2, 1951.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. Wood, from the Committee on Un-American Activities, submitted the following

REPORT

[Pursuant to Public Law 601, 79th Cong.]

Facts Behind Committee Investigations

The Committee on Un-American Activities, during the Eighty-first Congress, took testimony from more witnesses and issued more reports than during any other Congress in the history of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities or the permanent committee created under the Legislative Reorganization Act of August 2, 1946. This accomplishment, which is verifiable through the public records of the committee, does not, however, demonstrate the detail and volume of work in which the committee engaged.

The case of William Walter Remington, who is presently on trial in New York under an indictment for perjury in denying before a Federal grand jury that he had ever been a member of the Communist Party, was a case that the Committee on Un-American Activities reopened at the start of the Eighty-first Congress. It was resumed after a clearance of Remington by the President's Loyalty Review Board and a conclusion of hearings by a Senate committee. At the time the Remington case was reopened, no investigative agency of the executive or legislative branch of the Government had in its files any information which would establish Remington's membership in the Communist Party. There was available the testimony of Elizabeth T. Bentley to the effect that Remington had acted as a Soviet espionage informant and that Remington was a member of the Communist Party. However, the testimony of Bentley was uncorroborated by any other witness or documentary evidence.

Convinced that the testimony of Bentley was true and that Remington was a member of the Communist Party, not only during the time of his association with Bentley but even during the days of his employment by the Tennessee Valley Authority, the committee conducted a full investigation of Remington's past activities. Investigators were dispatched to Knoxville, Tenn., where an exhaustive investigation was made concerning Remington's employment by the TVA. The identity of many members of the white-collar branch of the Communist Party among TVA employees in Knoxville and Norris was ascertained. Knowledge of Remington's participation and association with these individuals was acquired. It was also determined that Remington was closely associated with the successful efforts of a left-wing union to oust a right-wing union as the bargaining agent for TVA employees. However, nothing definite in the way of evidence was revealed as to Remington's Communist Party membership. The investigators returned to Washington, D. C., and reviewed the files of the right-wing union which had formerly acted as bargaining agent for the TVA employees. These voluminous files indicated that Remington was a member of this union and, during his membership therein, received union literature at a post-office box in Knoxville. With this lead and other minor information obtained from the union files, the investigators again returned to Knoxville, Tenn. A search of postal records relating to the post-office box from which William Remington received union literature disclosed the names of four individuals. The records of the Committee on Un-American Activities indicated that at least three of these individuals were known members of the Communist Party. At the same time, the identity of a one-time organizer for the Communist Party in Knoxville was learned. Realizing that it was unlikely that members of the Communist Party would permit a non-Communist to share a post-office box, an all-out search by the committee's investigative staff was instituted to locate the persons identified in the postal records, and the former Communist Party organizer. All these persons, except the organizer, had been employees of the TVA, and it was necessary to determine from TVA records where each employee was born, where he was educated, where he worked prior to TVA and his employment following TVA, and the reasons for his resignation from that agency.

One individual was traced into the Army and it was learned that he had died as a result of an illness. Another individual was traced through his employment in several States until he was finally located in New York. An investigation of this person disclosed that he was an organizer for the Communist Party in Knoxville, Tenn., during the time of Remington's employment; that his present wife had been employed by the TVA; that she was also a member of the Communist Party; and that prior to her present marriage she was married to another Communist Party organizer. These individuals were brought before the committee, at which time they refused, on the grounds of self-incrimination, to answer all questions propounded to them with respect to the activities of the Communist Party in Knoxville, Tenn. The man questioned occupied a room with William Walter Remington during the period of Remington's residence in Knoxville.

To locate the former organizer and first husband of the woman referred to above, the committee traced his activities from Tennessee

to California and eventually located him in a remote section of the State of North Carolina. This witness identified himself as a former Communist Party functionary and organizer in Knoxville, Tenn. He also identified Remington as a member of the Communist Party in Knoxville. Other than Elizabeth T. Bentley, this was the first witness uncovered by the Government who could place Remington in the Communist Party.

Another individual, whose name appeared in the postal records, was traced from Tennessee through several States and located in the State of New Jersey. This person admitted membership in the Communist Party, but had no knowledge one way or the other as to the membership of William Remington.

The last individual, whose name appeared in the postal records, was traced from Tennessee to North Carolina, to the New England States, to the United States Navy where he served during World War II, and to his present employment in the State of Massachusetts. This individual was subpenaed before the committee, and he related his activities with the Communist Party in Knoxville, Tenn., testifying that William Remington was a member of the same cell.

During the investigations, the identity of other persons connected with the Communist Party in Knoxville, Tenn., was ascertained. However, no action was taken to subpena these individuals because of the indictment of Remington by a Federal grand jury.

The case of Remington, a Government employee, demonstrates the difficulty with which the committee is faced as a result of the inability of the committee to obtain leads from Government files. Several other individuals presently employed by the Federal Government are under investigation. The location of witnesses who can testify that these individuals were at one time, at least, members of the Communist Party is extremely difficult, as illustrated by the Remington investigation. The committee is also frequently thwarted by the refusal of witnesses to testify on the ground of self-incrimination.

In December 1949 a witness before the committee testified, under oath, in detail as to espionage on the part of the Soviet Union accomplished through the lend-lease program and shipments to the Soviet Union through the lend-lease air supply route from Great Falls, Mont.

To determine the extent of espionage on the part of the Soviet Union, a full investigation was ordered by the committee, and the results of this investigation may be found in the hearings regarding shipment of atomic material to the Soviet Union during World War II. To produce these results, it was necessary to dispatch investigators into the State of Montana for the purpose of reviewing Air Force records and interviewing civilian and military personnel who handled the lend-lease shipments through Great Falls. Leads to persons or documents then necessitated sending investigators into the States of Illinois, Kansas, Georgia, Pennsylvania, and New York. In addition to this, committee investigators examined over 10,000 documents contained in the Army, Air Force, State, and Commerce Departments files.

Nothing is more vital to the security of the United States than a knowledge of Soviet espionage activities, together with the identity of Americans who are assisting or have assisted the Soviet Union in its plot to destroy the United States. The committee views with horror the actions of American citizens who have aided the Soviet

Union and who are free to masquerade as respected Americans only because they know the Government can produce no legally acceptable proof of their crimes. The committee knows, as do the intelligence agencies of the executive branch, the identity of an individual who has turned over secret and confidential information for the use of the Soviet Union. Proof of this traitorous act, together with proof that this individual has perjured himself when he denies the accusation, is contained in the form of evidence which cannot be used in court because of a prohibition contained in the Federal Communications Act. The committee is aware that this is not the only case in which prosecution is affected by the Federal Communications Act. In the committee's opinion, it is foolhardy and inexcusable for the people of the United States to be denied protection from individuals who plot their very destruction by an act which forbids investigative agencies the use of evidence obtained as a result of a technical surveillance. In its recommendations, the committee strongly urges amendments to the Federal Communications Act which will give intelligence agencies the right to conduct technical surveillances and permit the use in evidence of information obtained thereby in prosecution of several types of crimes. While this legislation cannot be retroactive, the committee intends to devote a major share of its efforts to a continued investigation of the persons who have engaged in espionage, and the proof of their activities. As illustrated by the Scientist X case, this is a long, tedious process. A score of witnesses in the Scientist X case have been located and subpenaed by the committee. Prosecution is not yet possible because a majority of these witnesses refuse to cooperate with their Government, even though they themselves are not involved in any espionage activities, by refusing to answer questions relating to their Communist Party activities on the ground of self-incrimination.

To conduct the exposé of the Communist Party of Western Pennsylvania, it was necessary for the investigative staff to interview over 100 persons and to review several thousand documents in order to conclusively establish the Communist Party membership in western Pennsylvania and to prove the Communist activities of numerous organizations.

The same tedious investigation of details was necessary prior to the successful exposure of Communist activities in the Territory of Hawaii, of Communist Party activities in Cincinnati, Ohio, and in the committee's investigation of Communist fronts such as the National Lawyers' Guild, the National Committee To Defeat the Mundt Bill, the Hawaii Civil Liberties Committee, the Communist "peace" campaign, and other front organizations.

Considerable time has been spent in investigating the activities of individuals participating in the international Communist movement. An extensive investigation was conducted into the activities of Agnes Smedley. The committee planned to subpena, and expose the activities of, Agnes Smedley upon her return from England, but, because of her death, the results of this investigation have not been made public. The same is true with respect to the activities of Louis Dolivet, as was disclosed by an extensive investigation by this committee. The investigation disclosed that Dolivet held a semiofficial position with the United Nations, as a result of which he traveled under diplomatic passport, and at the same time was the editor of the United Nations World. The United Nations World, due to its title,

is deemed to be a publication of the United Nations but, in fact, has no connection with this international body. As a result of the investigation and hearings held by the committee, Dolivet's contract with the United Nations has not been renewed, and it is the committee's understanding that he was removed from editorship of the United Nations World. Dolivet is presently in Paris and is excludable for admission to the United States under the provisions of the Wood-McCarran Communist Control Act.

Shipment of Atomic Material to the Soviet Union

In December 1949 George Racey Jordan, a former major in the United States Air Force, testified with respect to the laxity of controls over shipments to the Soviet Union, proceeding through the Great Falls, Mont., Air Base, under the lend-lease program. Jordan testified that the Soviets shipped out of the United States on lend-lease aircraft, documents which contained information of a highly secret nature; information pertaining to United States defense production and capacity; and information relative to United States relations with foreign governments, as well as information regarding the atomic bomb.

An investigation following the testimony of George Racey Jordan developed that the United States, through actions of the office of the Foreign Economics Administration, had licensed for export to the Soviet Union materials vital to the production of the atom bomb. The Soviet Union received on one occasion a shipment of 200 pounds of uranium nitrate. On another occasion, the Soviet Union received a shipment of 468 pounds of uranium oxide and 1,000 pounds of uranium nitrate. The Soviet Union also received two shipments of heavy water of 1,000 grams and 100 grams, respectively, and 25 pounds of uranium metal. Investigation further disclosed that the Soviet Union was permitted, without regard to censorship or customs-inspection regulations, to send out of the United States blueprints of the General Electric plant at Lynn, Mass.; diagrams of an electrically operated ship developed by the Groton, Conn., Shipbuilding Works; diagrams of an A–20 type military aircraft; and other blueprints and data relating to the industrial strength and know-how of the United States.

Victor Kravchenko, a former employee of the Soviet Purchasing Commission, testified on March 7, 1950, that every Soviet diplomat, whether he be Malik in the United Nations, Panyushkin in Washington, or their colleagues in Paris or London, has gone through extensive training along the lines of espionage and that espionage is one of the principal duties connected with Soviet official diplomatic work. He further stated that every Soviet representative—diplomatic, military, or economic—is a potential spy.

During Mr. Kravchenko's testimony, he was questioned with respect to a shipment of so-called diplomatic mail which the committee's investigation disclosed had passed through Great Falls in February 1944, which had been accompanied by Semen Vasilenko. Kravchenko testified that when Vasilenko was getting ready to fly to the Soviet Union, he (Kravchenko), Vasilenko, and an individual by the name of Vdovin packed six large bags which Vasilenko took with him as diplomatic mail. Kravchenko testified he knew that the six bags contained special information concerning metallurgical

research and other developments vital to the military. Vasilenko, today, is head of the production of metal pipes and tools in the Soviet Union. Kravchenko further testified that he knew of two Russian Navy captains who had been sent to the United States to obtain, which they did, technological processes and details on the development of submarines.

Communism Within the Government

WILLIAM W. REMINGTON

William W. Remington, Commerce Department economist, was suspended by that Department in August 1948 as a result of charges brought against him by Elizabeth T. Bentley before the Senate Investigations Subcommittee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments in July of that year. The Loyalty Review Board ordered him reinstated on February 10, 1949, on grounds that "the evidence does not establish reasonable grounds for belief that William W. Remington is disloyal." On April 26, 1950, Hon. John S. Wood, chairman of the Committee on Un-American Activities, announced that the committee had unearthed additional evidence and asked Mr. Seth W. Richardson, chairman of the Loyalty Review Board, to reopen the case. Hearings on the Remington case were held before the Committee on Un-American Activities in April, May, and June of this year with the following witnesses: Kenneth McConnell, Merwin Scott Todd, Howard Allen Bridgman, William W. Remington, Elizabeth T. Bentley, Horace Bryan, William Wheeler Hinckley, and Margaret C. Hinckley.

Kenneth McConnell admitted under oath his membership in the Communist Party in the Knoxville, Chapel Hill, Chattanooga, and Norfolk areas from 1935 into 1939, in which he served as an organizer. Mr. McConnell identified Mr. Remington as a member of the Communist Party of Knoxville, Tenn., during the afore-mentioned period and listed the names of other members as well.

Merwin Scott Todd refused to admit membership in the Communist Party of Tennessee, on grounds of self-incrimination. He gave the same answer when asked whether he had roomed with William W. Remington in Knoxville and whether he had known the latter as a member of the Communist Party. Despite Todd's denials, Mr. McConnell, resuming his testimony, insisted that Mr. Todd had introduced him to Remington. Mrs. Elizabeth Winston Todd, an associate director of the Columbia Broadcasting Co., refused to testify on the same grounds when asked the same questions as her husband.

Howard Allen Bridgman admitted membership in the Communist Party from December 1938 to September 1939, having been a member of its Knoxville branch during that period while he was employed as a file clerk with the Tennessee Valley Authority. Among others, he identified William Walter Remington as an active member of his party branch.

William W. Remington was examined by the committee on May 4, 1950. He detailed his employment with the Government, which included the Tennessee Valley Authority, National Resources Planning Board, Office of Price Administration, War Production Board, United States Navy, Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, Council

of Economic Advisers, and the Office of International Trade in the Department of Commerce.

Under oath, Mr. Remington admitted association with the American Student Union while at Dartmouth College. This organization has been cited as subversive by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities in 1939, 1940, 1942, and 1944. Remington denied having been a member of the Young Communist League or the Communist Party at any time. He admitted rooming with Merwin Todd, identified as a Communist Party member by previous witnesses, and of rooming with Henry Hart and Horace Bryan, both of whom admitted Communist Party membership under oath before the committee. He admitted having had dealings with Howard Allen Bridgman, Elizabeth Todd, Bernard Borah, Muriel Speare, Ted Wellman, Mabel Abercrombie, John M. Frantz, Kenneth Cameron, and Francis Martin. He acknowledged having met a number of Communists at the home of his mother-in-law, Elizabeth Moos, among them being Joseph North, editor of the New Masses. Through North, he testified he had met Jacob Golos, identified in previous testimony as supervisor of the underground group within the Communist Party operating in Washington, D. C. He further acknowledged being "sympathetically associated" with the Workers Alliance, which was cited as subversive by the Attorney General on December 4, 1947. He was a member of the Knoxville Workers Education Committee, which was operated by members of the Communist Party listed above. After denying that he had received mail at the post-office box of this organization, he was confronted with a photostatic copy of a union mailing list showing that he had. Post-office records showed that this box was used jointly by other identified members of the Communist Party. Confronted with the testimony of previous witnesses regarding his membership in the Communist Party, Mr. Remington reiterated his absolute denial.

Indicative of the information to which Mr. Remington had access is his admission that he knew of the Manhattan project as early as 1944, because of certain "overriding priorities" with which he dealt. He also affirmed knowledge of other important priorities "issued for many military uses." Describing his duties with the Orders and Regulations Bureau of the War Production Board in 1943, he declared:

> I was general assistant to the Director of the Bureau. In that capacity I was partly responsible, largely responsible, I should say, for the supervision of the staff economists. The nature of our work was to circulate proposed orders and regulations to the interested agencies, to review their comments, to decide what changes would be necessary before approval of a proposed order or regulation * * *.

In describing Joseph North's continuing interest in his work with the War Production Board, Mr. Remington sought to have the committee believe that Mr. North had been primarily concerned with "whether or not the administration in Washington was making a sincere and determined effort to produce war matériel." This concern extended even to detailed knowledge of Board personnel. He further sought to persuade the committee that Mr. Golos was introduced to him as a writer interested in the "facts about the organization of the war production program" and the personalities connected with it. According to the committee's information, the Russian-born Mr. Golos was wholly unequipped to serve as an American writer and has

never written anything of any public consequence in English. Mr. Golos in turn, Remington declared, introduced him to Helen Johnson, alias for Elizabeth T. Bentley, saying that "he would appreciate it if I chattered with her about this kind of problem." It should be noted here that Elizabeth T. Bentley occupied no position in the newspaper business, nor had any recognition in the literary field. These facts could have easily been determined by Remington, had he made any inquiries in this direction. Remington admitted to at least half a dozen meetings with her, never, however, in his office and always allegedly "social in character." He did not recall specifically mentioning to his superiors his meetings with Elizabeth T. Bentley, alias Helen Johnson. He did, however, recall her interest in airplane production, but he did not consider this improper. He discussed with her "the policies of the War Production Board regarding the control of materials."

Asked whether he had furnished Miss Bentley with aircraft figures including "little formulas and figures on scraps of paper because they were easier to put in his pocket," as Miss Bentley had testified, he admitted his use of "rough notes for my own information." He admitted furnishing her with a formula for the production of synthetic rubber and gasoline, although the War Production Board never indicated any desire to publicize this.

It is common knowledge that the Daily Worker is the indispensable mentor and guide for Communists everywhere. Mr. Remington disclosed that Miss Bentley (Johnson) had "passed her personal copy of the Daily Worker" to him. He confessed to giving her money in 1942 and 1943 allegedly for "refugees from Hitler," following an appeal from Jacob Golos. He indicated that his donations had been given to the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, whose officers have been convicted for contempt of Congress and which has been cited as subversive by the Attorney General.

Miss Bentley took the stand on May 6, 1950. She identified Joseph North as "a lookout man for Russian intelligence," serving Mr. Golos. Her description of the functions of Golos, who had been her superior in the Soviet intelligence apparatus, are highly significant:

> Mr. Golos was head of one of the branches of Russian intelligence, and was my superior.
>
> Russian intelligence made it a point to look for good espionage people. That means that they were very much interested in this Government, and that meant also they could not use their own nationals, because you can't put a Russian national in a sensitive job in the Government in this country. Therefore they had to get Americans. They knew if they bought a man somebody else could outbuy them, but if they could get an ideologist they could use him better than they could an adventurer.
>
> The type of American they wanted was a person who (was) absolutely impeccable. They wanted a person whose background was so sound from every point of view, morally and every other way, that nobody would ever suspect him of being a spy; the type of person who any day could get a recommendation from his Sunday-school teacher or college professor, or, if it was a woman, from her Girl Scout leader.
>
> Every person they picked up came from the Communist Party via these lookouts. Joe North was one; Grace Granich was one; Intercontinent News was another lookout. * * *
>
> Nevertheless, what you had to work on was whether or not these people, in addition to being highly respectable, were good Communists. Therefore, their dossiers were checked over and over again before they were taken. That was easy in the case of Mr. Golos, because he was one of the three men on the discipline commmittee, which keeps dossiers on every single Communist in this

country * * *. So Mr. Golos checked and rechecked every dossier before even considering a person for espionage work.

Miss Bentley recalled that Golos had made the following report to her on Remington when he turned the contact over to her:

> He has been in the party quite some years, and I have checked him and he is O. K. He was referred to me by Joe North, and he is O. K. In addition to that, he is a highly respectable person.

Miss Bentley then testified that she had had rendezvous with Remington at least 10 or 20 times "on park benches, in drug stores, at street corners * * * in front of the Mellon Art Gallery" and similar places. She collected party dues from him for which he was furnished a receipt.

William Wheeler Hinckley, former chairman of the American Youth Congress, and employed from time to time by the Railroad Retirement Board as an economist, the Treasury Department, and the American Red Cross, was identified by Miss Bentley as a contact of Remington. While admitting his associations with such Communist fronts as the American League Against War and Fascism, the American League for Peace and Democracy, and the American Youth Congress, he refused to affirm or deny connections with Miss Bentley, Mr. Remington, or the Communist Party, on grounds of self-incrimination. He did this despite the fact that he had previously signed an affidavit under the Maryland Ober law denying membership in any subversive organization. Mrs. Margaret C. Hinckley took the same position.

The case of William W. Remington was reopened by a Federal grand jury on May 10, 1950, and on June 8 he was indicted for perjury in denying his Communist Party membership. His case is still pending in the courts. He resigned from the Commerce Department on June 9, 1950.

SOLOMON ADLER

Solomon Adler has been employed by the Government as follows: February 26, 1936, to November 30, 1936, associate economist, National Research Project, WPA; December 7, 1936, to October 1, 1942, economic analyst, Treasury Department, Division of Monetary Research; October 1, 1942, to February 29, 1944, American representative, Chinese Stabilization Board, on payroll of the Chinese Government; March 1, 1944, to February 7, 1949, Treasury Department representative; February 7, 1949, to October 5, 1949, on leave from Treasury Department without pay; October 5, 1949, to May 11, 1950, Office of International Finance, Treasury Department. He had been previously cited by Miss Elizabeth T. Bentley as a member of an underground group of the Communist Party, known as the Silvermaster group. He appeared before the committee on April 25, 1950. Following the investigation by the committee and his appearance, Mr. Adler resigned his position with the Treasury Department.

Mr. Adler admitted that he had first been introduced for a position at the Peoples Junior College of Chicago, through Harold Glasser, cited by Miss Bentley as a member of the so-called Perlo group of the Communist Party. He resided for some time with the Glassers.

Letters in the files of the Works Progress Administration disclose that Mr. Adler was offered a position with the National Research

Project by Irving Kaplan, who, according to committee testimony, had also placed Whittaker Chambers on the same payroll. Kaplan had been identified by Miss Bentley as associated with both underground Communist groups.

Through Harry Dexter White, assistant secretary of the Treasury, and a contact of the Silvermaster group, Adler filed an application with, and was subsequently employed by, the Treasury Department.

Mr. Adler admitted associations with other members of the underground Communist group, including Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, William Ludwig Ullmann, Virginius Frank Coe, Abraham George Silverman, William Henry Taylor, Victor Perlo, Solomon Lischinsky, Harry Magdoff, Charles Kramer, John Abt, Nathan Witt, Donald Wheeler, and Edward J. Fitzgerald.

LEE PRESSMAN

According to the testimony of Whittaker Chambers in August 1948, Lee Pressman had been a member of the Ware-Abt-Witt group of the Communist Party operating within the Government. Appearing on August 20 of that year, Mr. Pressman refused to affirm or deny his membership in the Communist Party under first, fifth, and sixth amendments to the Constitution, claiming further that the inquiry was without the jurisdiction of the committee and that the committee was unlawfully constituted. He appeared before the committee again on August 28, 1950, in response to a subpena subsequent to his resignation from the Communist-dominated American Labor Party.

At his last appearance before the committee he admitted having been a member of the Communist Party in 1934 and 1935. Although he declared that he was prepared to "answer any and all questions" regarding his activities, the committee was not impressed with any notable desire on his part to reveal the inner workings of the Communist conspiracy in which he had played a prominent part, although he did denounce the Communist Party and its forces in the labor movements as "supporters and apologists for an aggressive war." He denied any knowledge of the "political beliefs or affiliations of Alger Hiss." While mentioning Harold Ware, since deceased, as a fellow Communist, Mr. Pressman objected strenuously when asked to name others. He permitted the names of John Abt and Nathan Witt to pass unchallenged as members of the group and added the name of Charles Kramer, which was information already in the hands of the committee. He also mentioned the name of J. Peters, who has since been deported. He asked the committee to believe that the function of this group was merely to read Communist literature and discuss it.

He denied that the party had given him any instructions. He warned that there were many actions of the Committee on Un-American Activities with which "segments of the population disagree." At one point he said that the fact that an organization had been cited as subversive by the committee "would not terribly impress me." He admitted that he had not cooperated to any substantial extent in divulging information to the FBI. He admitted meeting with "leaders of the Communist Party" while employed as general counsel of the CIO and after his declared break with the party. Although serving as general counsel of the CIO for a number of years, he had never informed the organization of his Communist affiliation. As

late as 1948 he testified that he legally represented the following Communist-dominated unions: Fur Workers Union; Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers; Food and Tobacco Workers; United Public Workers. He was a law partner of Nathan Witt from February 1948 until November 1949. He met John Abt as late as 1948 and 1949.

Mr. Pressman admitted knowing, at least "socially," a number of persons who have been linked to the Communist Party, particularly its underground apparatus and some of its top-flight leaders including: Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, Louise Bransten (now Berman), Richard Bransten, Henry Collins, Victor Perlo, Donald Hiss, George Silverman, Harry Bridges, Roy Hudson, Eugene Dennis, Simon Gerson, Harold Cammer, J. Peters, and Carol Weiss King. He asked the committee to believe that he met with leaders of the Communist Party subsequent to his break but accepted no "directions or instructions from these representatives," stating that by 1948 he had not yet ideologically broken with the Communist Party.

In 1936 the Communist Party was active in promoting aid to the Spanish Loyalists. Mr. Pressman remembered that Whittaker Chambers introduced him to an individual engaged in purchasing war materials for the Spanish Loyalists, and that he cooperated in furthering this highly confidential mission.

The witness acknowledged his affiliations with the following Communist-front organizations: Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy (until 1950); International Juridical Association (1931 to 1932); Civil Rights Congress (1949); Washington Committee for Democratic Action; Washington Book Shop; Win-the-Peace Conference (1946); Film Audiences for Democracy (1939); Lawyers Committee on American Relations with Spain; National Federation for Constitutional Liberties. He stated that he had severed his relations with all these organizations.

Pressman was entrusted with legal work by the Amtorg Trading Corp., the Soviet trade representative in this country, during 1950, according to his own avowal. In the same year he represented the estates of persons with heirs in Russia, in the settlement of which the Soviet Government is deeply interested. These cases had been brought to him by a representative of the Soviet Embassy, Mr. Novikov, who also consulted him as to the choice of an attorney for Valentine Gubitchev, a Russian engineer with the United Nations, arrested with Judith Coplon, on espionage charges.

ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN

Abraham George Silverman was another of those identified by Miss Elizabeth T. Bentley and Whittaker Chambers as a member of an underground group of the Communist Party. When he testified on August 12, 1948, Silverman refused to admit knowing other members of this group or to affirm or deny membership in the Communist Party on grounds of self-incrimination and possible prosecution by a Federal grand jury which was meeting at that time. In view of the fact that the jury had been dismissed, the committee desired to give Mr. Silverman an opportunity to answer accusations made against him and to cooperate with the committee. At a hearing held on August 31, 1950, he refused, however, to do so, basing his refusal upon the grounds that to do so might tend to incriminate him. This

applied to his dealings with Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, William Ludwig Ullmann, Solomon Adler, Chao' Ting Chi, Joseph B. Gregg, Ruth Gregg, Whittaker Chambers, Irving Kaplan, William H. Taylor, David Niven Wheeler, George Shaw Wheeler, Allan Rosenberg, Norman Bursler, Frank Coe, Veet Bassie, Harry Magdoff, and Lee Pressman, all mentioned at one point or another in connection with investigations regarding Communist activity within the United States.

He did admit access to security information of vital importance. In the office of the assistant to the Chief of the Air Staff, Matériel and Services of the United States Air Force from March 1942 to August 1945, he supervised the execution of production schedules not only in connection with airplanes, but "all other matériel that went into the fighting of the war so far as the Air Force was concerned."

It seems that Mr. Silverman was loaned to the Treasury Department in an advisory capacity at the instance of Harry Dexter White, who was his superior in that agency.

NATHAN WITT

When Nathan Witt appeared before the Committee on Un-American Activities on August 20, 1948, he refused to testify as to his dealings with those listed as members of the underground group of the Communist Party, as outside the scope of the committee under the first and third amendment to the Constitution, on the ground that the committee is illegally constituted, and on the ground that the inquiry violates the sixth amendment to the Constitution. He was given another opportunity to testify on September 1, 1950. He then reiterated his previous stand. He first entered Government employment in 1933 when he was attached to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration of the Department of Agriculture, having been recommended by Lee Pressman, and ultimately advancing to the post of assistant general counsel. He was closely associated with Alger Hiss, John Abt, Lee Pressman, and Charles Kramer.

In the course of this hearing, Nathan Witt was confronted with a letter dated October 16, 1940, which he (Witt), as secretary of the National Labor Relations Board, sent to the chairman of a special committee of the House of Representatives to investigate the National Labor Relations Board. In this letter, Mr. Witt wrote: "I am not now, nor have I ever been, a member of the Communist Party, a 'Communist sympathizer' or one who 'hews to the Communist Party line.' " Despite the fact that this was an official communication, Mr. Witt at this hearing refused, on the ground of self-incrimination, to state that he had sent the letter or that the statements contained therein were true or false.

CHARLES KRAMER

On the same day Charles Kramer, who had testified previously on August 12, 1948, was given the opportunity to appear. He had refused to answer questions as to his Communist affiliations or activities on the ground of self-incrimination and took the same position on his second appearance. Under questioning he admitted acquaintanceship with David Wahl, Max Lowenthal, James Roy Newman, Herbert Schimmel, Harry Dexter White, Martin Popper, Monroe Stern, Jack Abbott, William and Edwina Pomerantz, Lee Pressman,

and John Abt. He declined to affirm or deny such knowledge in all other cases. He insisted that a man can be a Communist and a loyal American at the same time.

JOHN J. ABT

John J. Abt had testified previously on August 20, 1948, refusing to answer questions regarding Communist activities or affiliations on the same ground maintained by Nathan Witt. He appeared before the committee on September 1, 1950, and assumed the same position. The only persons he admitted dealings with were Lee Pressman, Charles S. Flato, and Simon Gerson, refusing to answer as to all others on the ground of self-incrimination.

EXPOSÉ OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA

From February 21 to March 25, and again at intervals from June to October, 1950, the committee conducted hearings dealing with the activities of the Communist Party in the important industrial area of western Pennsylvania. The committee was fortunate in securing the cooperation of Matthew Cvetic, who had been working as an undercover agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation within the Communist Party from 1943 to 1950. From the role of an ordinary party member, Cvetic, through his skill and intelligence, raised himself to membership on the district committee of the Communist Party and to membership on its nationality commission dealing with foreign-language minority groups.

Mr. Cvetic first of all placed the spotlight upon an extensive list of Communist Party members and officials who, because of the conspiratorial nature of the organization, would not otherwise have been known. A number of those named had penetrated, or had become employed by, key industrial plants in the Pittsburgh area.

In view of the large proportion of foreign-born in western Pennsylvania, particularly in the basic industries, Mr. Cvetic's exposure of the operations of the party among these groups is vitally important. According to this witness, the party supervises this activity through local and national commissions for each language group such as Croatian, Slovene, Slovak, Polish, Russian, Ukrainian, Italian, Greek, Jewish, and Serbian. Mr. Cvetic was secretary of the Slovene Commission of the party and a member of the executive board of the American Slav Congress. He declared that the function of the national commission and its subdivisions was "to plan and direct the work of the Communist Party members in the front organizations, the language press, fraternal organizations, trade unions, and other mass organizations" which might include foreign-language groups, particularly such organizations as the American Slav Congress, the Croatian Fraternal Union, the United Committee of South Slavic Americans, the American Committee for Yugoslav Relief, the American Association for Reconstruction in Yugoslavia, the International Workers Order, the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, the Serb Vidovdan Council, the National Council of Americans of Croatian Descent, and the Federation of American Croatian Women.

Mr. Cvetic outlined the functions of the political commission of the Communist Party, which included being "responsible for carrying the Communist Party line into the Progressive Party."

An important phase of Mr. Cvetic's testimony was his description of the precautions adopted by the Communist Party, including the destruction of all lists, records, and party membership cards.

The western Pennsylvania district of the Communist Party maintained a steel commission, headed by the district organizer, which selected "key concentration areas" for activity, including the following steel plants: Crucible Steel Co., Jones & Laughlin, and the United States Steel Co. In August 1948 a meeting of 110 party members was held in the North Side Carnegie Library which was addressed by Henry Winston, speaking in behalf of the national board of the party. He stressed the importance of western Pennsylvania to the party "because the basic industries are located here—steel, mining, and electrical," and announced that Steve Nelson was to be the new organizer. In previous reports we have described fully Nelson's record as a member of the Communist espionage ring, who had received extensive training in both sabotage and espionage in Moscow and the Spanish Civil War. The logic of the selection is obvious.

Mr. Cvetic indicated how the relatively small Communist Party was able to exercise influence far out of proportion to its numbers, citing how, with 8 or 10 members, it was able to control the union at the Crucible Steel Co. with a membership of 2,800.

Included as part of Mr. Cvetic's testimony was an analysis of the personnel and activities of the party machine in the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, the United Mine Workers, and the Hotel and Restaurant Workers Union.

Mr. Cvetic paid a tribute to the work of the Committee on Un-American Activities in exposing the American Youth for Democracy and the American Slav Congress and in crippling the Communist usefulness of these organizations.

"A Communist never stops receiving instructions, either in classes or through 'must' reading," declared the witness as he enumerated the various types of classes responsible for the Communist indoctrination, such as classes for beginners, party functionaries, advanced classes, and even classes for sympathizers. In the event of a conflict with the Soviet Union, a party member is bound, according to this teaching, "to wage a struggle against his own government, even to the point of a revolution and . . . overthrow," Cvetic stated.

During the committee's investigation, a number of documents were obtained pertaining to the operations of the Labor Youth League of Western Pennsylvania, the current Communist youth organization. Among these documents was a breakdown of membership for various States, including:

California:		Ohio	276
Alameda County	135	Pennsylvania:	
Los Angeles	531	Eastern	174
San Francisco [1]	98	Western	43
Connecticut	85	Texas	22
Illinois	286	Utah	9
Indiana	10	Washington (State)	46
Massachusetts	110	Washington, D. C	59
Michigan	210	Wisconsin	28
Minnesota	53		
New Jersey	200	Total	5, 890
New York [2]	3, 515		

[1] 46 included in State total not included in breakdown.
[2] 357 included in State total not included in breakdown.

Source: Cvetic Exhibit No. 11, Exposé of the Communist Party of Western Pennsylvania, pt. 2, p. 2415.

One of the most active Communist fronts in western Pennsylvania was the Civil Rights Congress whose main objective, according to Mr. Cvetic, was "the defense of the Communist Party leadership."

Activities in the Cincinnati Area

Inquiry into Communist activities in the Cincinnati, Ohio, area covered the period of July 12, 13, 14, 15, and August 8, 1950. Witnesses included John J. Edmiston, Martha Nichols Edmiston, Victor Decavitch, David H. Levison, Frank Hashmall, Talmadge Raley, Marjorie Elaine Steinbacher, and Esther M. Tice.

Mr. Edmiston testified that he had been an undercover member of the Communist Party in the State of Ohio. He had been recruited through such front organizations as the Workers Alliance and the Emergency Peace Mobilization. In the course of his testimony, he described some of the methods by which the Communist Party secured signers for its election petitions. The heading for Earl Browder, candidate for president, and James Ford, for Vice-President, was turned down. Another caption was substituted at the top. The petition was carried on a clip board, so that the signer saw not what was actually on the petition, but the superimposed strip of paper. Seven individuals were arrested as a result of this fraud. He also listed and identified a number of Communists operating in this area. He verified the fact that the principal source of instruction and indoctrination for American Communists is the book known as The History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Describing the Communist-inspired strike at the William Powell Valve Co., Mr. Edmiston declared:

> It was the principal bottleneck of the Navy's building program for submarine valves, and the entire Navy building program was held up by that * * * strike.

Mr. Edmiston described a Communist project known as the Congress of Southern Ohio Youth headed by Marcia Spofford, which was organized ostensibly for the purpose of protecting the welfare of conscripts but actually was intended to "break down the morale of the men who were conscripted." Its activities included writing to soldiers in camps, soliciting letters from them complaining of unsanitary conditions, poor food, brutality of officers, immorality, segregation, etc. It can be expected that, in the event of any conflict with Communist forces, similar efforts will be employed by American Communists to sow disaffection in our Armed Forces.

Mrs. Martha Nichols Edmiston, who also acted as an undercover Communist, testified on her activities within the League of Women Shoppers and the Workers Alliance. She referred to the former organization as "almost entirely dominated by the Communist Party" and oftentimes labeled as the "Communistic Ladies Aid."

The behind-the-scenes manipulations of the Communists in the conference of the American Youth Congress held in Columbus, Ohio, in the summer of 1940 was described.

The next witness was Victor Decavitch, former district president of the United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers of America and a former member of the Communist Party, who placed in the record the names of Communists holding the key positions in that union. He estimated that 99.9 percent of its paid staff were party members.

It would seem that serious friction often arose within the union as to the authority of the Communist Party as against that of union officials.

Marjorie Elaine Steinbacher, a former member of the Communist Party, had been employed in a secretarial capacity with the National Maritime Union and the United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers of America. She identified the many Communist Party members with whom she had met, both in local 766 and in the neighborhood group to which she was attached. Robert Gunkel, Communist organizer, would come into the UE office from time to time, according to Miss Steinbacher, and "read all the leaflets, papers, and articles that were written" and edit them. He would write articles for the union paper and have "one of the field representatives sign his name."

Frank Hashmall, executive secretary of the Communist Party of Franklin County, Ohio, refused on grounds of self-incrimination to answer all pertinent questions regarding the activity of his organization and the identity of those connected with it. The same procedure was followed by Talmadge Raley, representative of Local 766 of the United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers of America.

Esther M. Tice, identified as a Communist and secretary-treasurer of the United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers, local 766, refused to answer questions as to her activity and affiliations, on grounds of self-incrimination.

One witness, David H. Levison, who at first refused to answer questions on similar grounds, ultimately changed his plans and decided to testify on August 8, 1950. He had joined the party in 1935 after having been active in one of its fronts, the Pen and Hammer Club, which paraded as "an anti-Fascist club for intellectuals." He added valuably to the list of Communist Party members operating in this area.

According to this witness, considerable reliance was placed upon the circulation of the Daily Worker for party building. It was "the means by which we by and large received the party line," he said. "The editorials of the Daily Worker were the bible, as it were, of local organizations of the party."

Communist Party of Hawaii

Public hearings held in Honolulu, T. H., from April 10 to 20, 1950, revealed that the Communist Party of Hawaii is a subdivision of district 13 of the Communist Party of the United States, with the announced chairman as Charles K. Fujimoto, but actually headed by Jack Hall, the regional director of the ILWU. The importance of Hawaii to our national security made this investigation of paramount significance.

The Communist Party of the Territory of Hawaii began organization during the year 1938 with the influx of Communist Party members as organizers for the ILWU, which entered the Territory of Hawaii to organize for the first time the waterfront, sugar, and pineapple workers. Jack Hall, identified by numerous witnesses before the committee as a long-standing member of the Communist Party, became regional director of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union. Jack Hall was an appointee of Harry Bridges, the head of

the ILWU, who was recently convicted of perjury by the United States courts, in denying his Communist Party membership at the time of naturalization. Testimony before the committee revealed that Jack Hall, while regional director of the ILWU, was introduced at Communist Party meetings in the Territory of Hawaii, as the Communist Party organizer for that area, and that he has remained in control of the Communist Party activities to the present day.

To cover up the leadership of Jack Hall, the Communist Party, on October 15, 1948, publicly announced that there was a Communist Party of Hawaii, and that Charley K. Fujimoto was assuming the chairmanship. Fujimoto, prior to this announcement, had been employed as a research scientist by the University of Hawaii. Fujimoto, subpenaed as a witness before the committee, which subpena called for the production of all records of the Communist Party in the Territory of Hawaii, refused to produce any records, and refused also to answer any questions propounded to him, relating to his Communist Party activities on the ground of self-incrimination.

Upon organizing the workers of the waterfront, sugar, and pineapple industries, Jack Hall surrounded himself with individuals identified before the committee as members of the Communist Party. These Communists were placed by Jack Hall in the most strategic positions within the union, thereby assuring the control of the union by members of the Communist Party. Testimony taken at the hearings revealed that in some instances individuals recruited into the Communist Party were elected to union offices without knowledge that they were even candidates. Through this method, a well-knit minority of Communist Party members exercised complete control over the large membership of the ILWU. Today, therefore, we find a curious situation where the so-called International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union has within its membership and under the control of the Communist Party, the workers of the basic industries of the Territory of Hawaii; namely, shipping, pineapple, and sugar.

To maintain this economic control of the Territory of Hawaii, the Communist-controlled ILWU has pitted race against race and creed against creed in any issue where it was losing ground with the workers. In this manner, a well-knit minority has been able to maintain rigid control over the rank and file of a powerful union.

In recruiting workers to membership in the Communist Party, the Communist leaders of the ILWU were successful in being able to dupe many workers into joining the Communist Party. Testimony heard time and again during the hearings disclosed that many of these individuals were duped into believing that they could best serve the cause of organized labor through membership in the Communist Party. However, when the true Communist philosophy was made known to these individuals, it not only alienated them, but was responsible for their disassociating themselves from the Communist Party. It is indeed encouraging to read the testimony of many witnesses who testified that when they obtained a true knowledge of Communist teachings, as contained in the constitution of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, calling for the overthrow of democratic governments, they lost no time in severing their relationship with the Communist Party. The fact that many individuals were duped into joining the Communist Party on the pretense of gaining a labor education does not mean that there is not present in the Territory

of Hawaii a hard core of dyed in the wool Communists, who are devoted to the overthrow of the Governments of the United States and the Territory of Hawaii. It must be remembered that the Communist movement spread to the Territory of Hawaii through organizers of the Communist Party who were born and received their Communist training on the mainland of the United States. The hard core of Communists presently in the islands, is therefore composed of mainland Communists, or Hawaiians who were trained by Moscow-dominated Communists on the mainland.

In addition to their control over the basic industries, the Communist Party in the Territory of Hawaii had gained some measure of political control through its infiltration of a major political party. In line with this venture, the Communist Party in the Territory of Hawaii, in 1945, embarked on a most energetic campaign in an attempt to secure control of the Democratic Party in the Territory of Hawaii. Testimony presented to the committee at its hearings in Honolulu reflected that at Communist Party meetings in Hawaii during the year 1945, instructions were given to party members to become active in their local precinct of the Democratic Party in an effort to gain some office or position within that precinct. These instructions were issued repeatedly to Communist Party members at Communist Party meetings in the Territory of Hawaii in the year 1945.

The next phase of this campaign was the establishment of the Territorial CIO Political Action Committee. The main function of this Political Action Committee was the endorsement of candidates who were to be supported by the rank and file members of the ILWU. A perusal of the make-up of the Political Action Committee clearly shows who dictated the policies and practices of that committee. Of the seven officers of the CIO Political Action Committee, six were identified as members of the Communist Party in the Territory of Hawaii by witnesses appearing before this committee during the recent hearings in Honolulu. Testimony heard at these hearings revealed that, in actuality, the decisions of the PAC were never released until the problems had been fully discussed by the Central Committee of the Communist Party in the Territory of Hawaii. Communist Party discipline was employed most effectively in directing the activities of the Territorial PAC in the general election of 1946. A summary of the success of the Politial Action Committee activities in the general election of 1946 indicates that out of 51 candidates endorsed for office by the PAC, 35 were elected to Territorial, city, or county offices.

During this same period and subsequent thereto, members of the Communist Party were not lax in carrying out the instructions given them to infiltrate their local Democratic precincts. A careful survey of the list of delegates who attended the Territorial Democratic Convention held at McKinley High School on May 2, 1948, in Honolulu, 34 delegates were positively identified as members of the Communist Party in Hawaii by witnesses appearing before the committee.

Of the witnesses who appeared before the committee, three were notable because of their positions in public life. Mr. Richard Kageyama, the first witness heard by the committee, is a duly elected member of the Board of Supervisors for the City and County of Honolulu, T. H. He was also an elected delegate to the Hawaii State Constitu-

tional Convention, which was sitting in the city of Honolulu at the time of the committee's hearings.

Mr. Kageyama told of his experiences within the Communist Party in great detail and was most cooperative with this committee. Subsequent to this testimony before the committee, he resigned his delegate's position within the constitutional convention, stating that he felt that if he remained within the convention it might endanger Hawaii's chances for statehood. Mr. Kageyama exhibited courage and determination in his testimony before this committee in exposing the evils of communism as he had come to know them.

Another witness who was notable because of his position in public life, was Mr. Frank Silva, business agent for ILWU, on the island of Kauai and also an elected delegate to the State constitutional convention. Mr. Silva was identified by two witnesses before the committee as a member of the Communist Party in the Territory of Hawaii. When he was subpenaed to answer these charges, he declined to answer any questions regarding his membership in the Communist Party on the ground of self-incrimination. In addition, he refused to answer questions put to him by the committee relating to his education within the United States. Subsequent to his appearance before the committee, he refused to resign from the constitutional convention, but was expelled by a vote of the convention delegates.

Since the conclusion of the committee's hearings in Honolulu, the citizens of Hawaii have taken it upon themselves to "put their house in order." The Democratic Party is moving to rid itself of any and all Communists or Communist influence within its ranks. Within the Territory of Hawaii, there is in existence a legislative committee on un-American activities and a Territorial commission on subversive activities, both embodied with the power of subpena and established for the purpose of investigating and exposing any and all subversive activities within the Territory of Hawaii.

In addition, the national CIO organization, on May 17 through 19, inclusive, conducted hearings in the city of Washington, D. C., before a subcommittee of the executive board of the CIO to hear testimony and evidence on the question of expelling Harry Bridges and the ILWU from the national CIO organization; subsequent to these hearings, they were expelled.

The hearings of the Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives conducted in Honolulu have served as a beacon light to the people of Hawaii in apprising them of the degree of Communist activity which has taken place in their Territory. The committee feels that these citizens now know more of the methods and practices of the Communist Party and are much better equipped to meet any new threat that may arise as a result of activity on the part of the Communist Party.

The individual citizens of the Territory of Hawaii who played a part in the exposure of this evil and its direct purposes can well be proud of their contribution to the Congress of the United States. The people of the Territory of Hawaii owe a debt of gratitude to those persons who possessed the courage and determination to come forward and expose this foreign-directed conspiracy which seeks to undermine and ultimately overthrow our own American way of life.

Hearings Regarding Communism in the District of Columbia, Part 2

On December 6, 11, 12, and 13, 1950, the committee continued its investigation into Communist activities in the District of Columbia. Of the 11 witnesses who were called to testify, six admitted former membership in the Communist Party and gave information regarding many persons whom they had known to be members of the Communist Party and various Communist activities in which they had participated. The other five witnesses refused to answer questions regarding their alleged Communist membership and activities.

Henry Thomas, president of Building Laborers' Local Union 74, an affiliate of the International Hodcarriers, Building and Common Laborers Union of America, A. F. of L., testified on December 6 and 11, 1950, that his Communist membership began in 1937 and was terminated just prior to his signing the non-Communist affidavit under the Taft-Hartley Act on April 26, 1949.

During the time that he was a member of the Communist Party, Thomas stated that he had known of the following branches of the party which operated within the District of Columbia: Frederick Douglas Branch, White Collar Club, a super super secret branch composed of Government employees, the actual name of which he was unaware, branches at Howard University and at one other university in Washington, a branch set up in Central High School, the Petworth, Stanton Park, Southeast, West End, Thomas Jefferson, Northwest branches, and the Tom Paine branch of the Young Communist League. These were all controlled by the city committee and above that by the State committee (Maryland-District of Columbia).

More than 30 persons were identified by Henry Thomas as having been known to him as members of the Communist Party in the District of Columbia among whom are the following:

James Branca [1]	Clarence (alias Casey) Gurewitz [1]	Dan O'Day
Tansel Butler	Norris Hammond [2]	Elizabeth Searle
Ernest Chambers [2]	Al Lannon	Benny Secundy
Martin Chancey	William S. Johnson	Mary Stalcup
Leroy Coad	George Meyers	Shirley Taylor
Calvin Cousin	Robert Paul [1]	William C. Taylor
Eddie Felder	Ray Pinkson	Gladys G. R. Thomas
Philip Frankfeld	Florence Plotnick	Albert Underwood
McKinley Gray [2]	Thomas G. Sampler [2]	Thomas Waller
William Gray [2]		Roy Wood [1]

Thomas described a Communist school located at One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, off Seventh Avenue in New York City, where he had been sent at the expense of the Communist Party to take special courses in Marxism-Leninism-Stalinism. He said that he had been selected because he was thought to be—

> a good prospect for someday becoming a professional revolutionary. * * * You become a professional revolutionary and sever all ties with family, church, all institutions that would in any way tie you down and prevent you from going from one place to another at any time. * * * You were at the command of the Communist Party. That is all you worked for. That is what you lived for.

[1] When questioned regarding Communist Party membership, refused to testify on the ground of possible self-incrimination.
[2] Admitted former Communist Party membership.

Among the things that Thomas had been taught in these Communist classes were the plans of the party for establishing a Negro Soviet in the so-called Black Belt of the United States, the area stretching from Maryland to Texas. Also taught was the importance of the tactical line of the Communist Party working within the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O.

On December 12, 1950, Thomas G. Sampler, secretary-treasurer of the Building Laborers' Local 74, testified that he had been recruited into the Communist Party of the District of Columbia in May 1947 by Henry Thomas, and had become affiliated with the Frederick Douglas Club of the party. According to Sampler's testimony the objective of the Douglas Club of the Communist Party had been "to see that Henry Thomas controlled the union (local 74)." Orders came down from the Trade Union Commission of the Communist Party designating those who should run for office in the local union.

Communist activities which Sampler said he had participated in in the District of Columbia included: Citizens Committee for Paul Robeson, Citizens Committee for the Negro Committee Rally, Civil Rights Congress, Progressive Party, and classes in Communist teachings held at 4402 Georgia Avenue NW. In these classes he said that the plans of the Communist Party for establishing a Negro Soviet in the area known as the Black Belt were discussed. He was also taught Marxist theory. At State board meetings of the Communist Party which were held in Baltimore, he saw Alice Stapleton, Professor Blumberg of Johns Hopkins University, and his wife, Dorothy Blumberg.

Thomas Sampler resigned from Communist Party membership by letter addressed to Roy Wood, secretary of the party in the District of Columbia, in April 1949, before signing the non-Communist affidavit under the Taft-Hartley Act. Before resigning, he stated that he had realized that the Communist ideology was not what it had appeared to be and that he had wished to withdraw his membership.

The following persons were named by Thomas Sampler as having been known by him to have been members of the Communist Party:

Lem Belton	Mrs. Rob Hall	Sally Peake
James Branca [1]	Tom Hurney	Ray Pinkson
Tom Buchanan	William S. Johnson	Alice Stapleton [1]
Ernest Chambers [2]	Chester Kurrier [1]	Shirley Taylor
Gertrude Evans	Lois Kurrier	William C. Taylor
Phil Frankfeld	Nonnie Lautman	Gladys Thomas
McKinley Gray [2]	Norris Hammond [2]	Henry Thomas [2]
William Gray [2]	Robert Paul [1]	Thomas Waller
Clarence (Casey) Gurewitz [1]	Charles "Top" Payne	Roy Wood [1]

The testimony of William Gray, business agent, Building Laborers, Local 74, taken by the committee on December 12, 1950, revealed that he had joined the Communist Party in 1945 and had been assigned to the Douglas Club. His membership in the Communist Party was terminated in late 1948 or early 1949 because he had become dissatisfied with the party. Among the persons who were named by

[1] When questioned regarding Communist Party membership, refused to testify on ground of possible self-incrimination.
[2] Admitted former Communist Party membership.

William Gray as having been known to him as members of the Communist Party are the following:

James Branca [1]	Ray Pinkson	Gladys Thomas
Ernest Chambers [2]	Thomas G. Sampler [2]	Henry Thomas [2]
Leroy Coad	Elizabeth Searle	Al Underwood
McKinley Gray [2]	Mary Staleup	Thomas Waller
Norris Hammond [2]	William C. Taylor	Roy Wood [1]
William S. Johnson		

Also testifying before the committee on December 12, 1950, Norris Hammond, sergeant at arms of Building Laborers' Local 74, testified that he had been recruited into the Communist Party in the District of Columbia by Henry Thomas and had been assigned to the Douglas Club. He stated that he had resigned from the Communist Party before signing the non-Communist affidavit under the Taft-Hartley Act. Other than the persons who had been named previously in the course of this hearing as having been known by him to have been affiliated with the Communist Party, Hammond included the name of Mose Mannigan.

In his testimony before the committee on December 12, 1950, Ernest L. Chambers, trustee of Local 74, Building Laborers' Union, described the Echo Club to which he had been invited by Henry Thomas as "really a clearing house for those they [Communists] were recruiting" into the Communist Party. Ernest L. Chambers became a Communist Party member in 1943, and was assigned to the Douglas Club. The persons he had known as members of the party have previously been named in preceding paragraphs of this report. In union work, Chambers said that he had been taught to follow directions of the Communist Party rather than directions of officials of the union. He testified that he broke with the party in April 1949, before signing the non-Communist affidavit under the Taft-Hartley Act.

McKinley Gray, an executive board member of Local 74, Building Laborers' Union, also testifying on December 12, 1950, admitted having joined the Communist Party in 1948 or 1949, and that he had become disinterested and stopped attending meetings shortly thereafter.

The committee heard testimony of Roy Wood, who, according to newspaper accounts and sworn testimony of former members of the Communist Party, was elected chairman of the Communist Party in the District of Columbia in 1948 and also served as secretary. This witness appeared before the committee on December 12, 1950, and, when faced with charges of Communist Party activities and membership, refused to answer questions on the ground of possible self-incrimination. As a former Government employee, he had been connected with the Works Progress Administration, Civilian Conservation Corps, Forestry Department of the Department of Interior, and the Federal Security Agency.

Robert Paul, alleged chairman of the northeast branch of the Communist Party of the District of Columbia, and formerly bookkeeper and window clerk of the Building Laborers' Union, Local 74, when appearing before the committee on December 12, 1950, refused to answer questions regarding Communist allegations and other

[1] When questioned regarding Communist Party Membership, refused to testify on ground of possible self-incrimination.
[2] Admitted former Communist Party membership.

questions put to him by the committee. He did state that at one time he had been a waiter at Bolling Field.

On December 13, 1950, Alice Mary Theresa Stapleton, now a resident of New York City, was a witness before the committee. Miss Stapleton had been named in sworn testimony as having been a member of the Communist Party in the District of Columbia. When queried regarding her alleged Communist Party membership and her employment record, Miss Stapleton refused to answer all questions on the ground of possible self-incrimination. During the interrogation of Miss Stapleton, she was shown a photostat of a document known as Foreign Official Status Notification, purportedly signed by her which reflected that she had been employed by the OWI as a CAF–4 in the code and cipher section; as English teacher in the Soviet Embassy; and as typist in the Bulgarian Political Mission. She declined to answer all questions concerning this document on the same ground.

Chester L. Kurrier, an employee at the Superior Print Shop in Washington, D. C., was heard by the committee on December 13, 1950. He declined to answer questions about his alleged Communist activities on the ground of possible self-incrimination, but did testify that he was acquainted with Alice Stapleton, Henry Thomas, and Thomas G. Sampler.

Clarence Darrow Gurewitz (alias Casey), construction worker, testified before the committee on December 13, 1950. He declined to answer questions put to him regarding his Communist Party affiliations, including his alleged chairmanship of the northwest section of the Communist Party of the District of Columbia, on the ground of possible self-incrimination. He described his former Federal employment to have included positions with the Veterans' Administration, Bureau of the Census, and the Park Service under the Department of the Interior.

National Lawyers Guild

The National Lawyers Guild is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations, and controlled unions. Since its inception it has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents. It has consistently fought against National, State, and local legislation aimed at curbing the Communist conspiracy. It has been most articulate in its attacks upon all agencies of the Government seeking to expose or prosecute the subversive activities of the Communist network, including National, State, and local investigative committees, the Department of Justice, the FBI, and law-enforcement agencies generally. Through its affiliation with the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, an international Communist-front organization, the National Lawyers Guild has constituted itself an agent of a foreign principal hostile to the interests of the United States. It has gone far afield to oppose the foreign policies of the United States, in line with the current line of the Soviet Union.

These aims—the real aims of the National Lawyers Guild, as demonstrated conclusively by its activities for the past 13 years of its existence—are not specified in its constitution or statement of avowed purpose. In order to attract non-Communists to serve as a cover for its actual purpose as an appendage to the Communist Party, the

National Lawyers Guild poses benevolently as "a professional organization which shall function as an effective social force in the service of the people to the end that human rights shall be regarded as more sacred than property rights." In the entire history of the guild there is no record of its ever having condemned such instances of the violation of human rights as found in Soviet slave labor camps and in the series of Moscow trials, which shocked the civilized world.

The National Lawyers Guild was formally organized at a convention held in the Washington Hotel in Washington, D. C., on February 19–22, 1937. National headquarters were established in the Nation's Capital, where they remain today.

Communists publicly hailed the founding of the National Lawyers Guild. New Masses, a weekly publication of the Communist Party, featured an article entitled "Defense for the Counsel—The Need for the National Lawyers Guild" in its issue of June 14, 1938 (pp. 19–21). This article, written by Charles Recht, an attorney for the Soviet Government and a member of the guild, observed that—

> With the growth of the American Labor Party in New York, and kindred progressive movements throughout the United States, the lawyers, who in many of the smaller communities are the nerve centers of political activities, will be an invaluable aid in galvanizing the latent liberal elements of the country into a political force. The National Lawyers Guild can and will form one of the most important adjuncts to a progressive movement representing the interests of the workers and farmers.

The International Labor Defense, which was cited by former Attorney General Francis Biddle as "the legal arm of the Communist Party," also enthusiastically welcomed the new front, the National Lawyers Guild. The ILD stated in its 1936–37 yearbook that—

> The emergence of the National Lawyers Guild is regarded by the International Labor Defense as a heartening expression of the devotion of thousands of American attorneys to the American principle of democracy, and a concrete step on their part in the struggle to maintain and enlarge democratic rights (p. 64).

Earl Browder, testifying before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on September 6, 1939, in his capacity as general secretary of the Communist Party, admitted that the National Lawyers Guild was a Communist transmission belt.

This has been corroborated by Louis F. Budenz, former member of the National Committee of the Communist Party and one-time managing editor of its official newspaper, the Daily Worker. Testifying before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on April 3, 1946, Mr. Budenz described the National Lawyers Guild as a working ally of the Communist Party and stated that members of the guild would be under the influence of the party while "officers would be Communists or fellow travelers." Testifying again before the committee on July 20, 1948, Mr. Budenz said:

> In the National Lawyers Guild there is a complete duplicate of the Communist Party's hopes and aspirations in that field, although there are a number of non-Communists in the National Lawyers Guild. In fact, some of their lawyers locally are not Communists, but they play the Communist game either wittingly or unwittingly.

The National Lawyers Guild, as an organization, has intervened in the major court cases which have involved individual Communist leaders or officials of Communist-front organizations or unions. In every instance, the guild has interceded on the Communist side.

The guild submitted a brief amicus curiae in the case of Robert Wood, an Oklahoma Communist official who was convicted of criminal syndicalism in that State in 1940. When, in the same year, avowed Communist Ben Gold and other leaders of the Communist-controlled Fur and Leather Workers Union were convicted in court of using terrorism in the labor field, the National Lawyers Guild again appeared as a friend of the court in behalf of the defendants.

A resolution opposing deportation proceedings against Communist Harry Bridges was adopted by the fifth convention of the National Lawyers Guild in 1941. The guild also submitted a brief amicus curiae in the case.

In recent years, the National Lawyers Guild has intervened as amicus curiae on behalf of the following leading Communists:

Gerhart Eisler, Communist international agent convicted in United States courts of passport fraud and contempt of Congress;

Leon Josephson, Communist attorney exposed as an official procurer of false passports for Communist agents such as Gerhart Eisler; Josephson was convicted of contempt of Congress;

Carl Aldo Marzani, convicted of concealing Communist affiliations while employed by the United States Government;

John Howard Lawson and Dalton Trumbo, Communist screen writers from Hollywood convicted of contempt of Congress;

Eugene Dennis, secretary of the Communist Party, U. S. A., convicted of contempt of Congress.

The National Lawyers Guild also intervened in behalf of—

Richard Morford, who as head of the subversive National Council of American-Soviet Friendship was convicted of contempt of Congress;

George Marshall, head of the now-defunct Communist front, the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, also convicted of contempt of Congress;

Edward K. Barsky and other officers of the subversive Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee convicted of contempt of Congress;

Eleven top officials of the Communist Party, U. S. A., convicted of conspiracy to advocate the overthrow of the United States Government by force and violence.

The Committee on Un-American Activities on September 17, 1950, issued a report on the National Lawyers Guild, exposing that organization as a Communist front and recommending that the Attorney General of the United States place this organization on his list of Communist fronts.

National Committee To Defeat the Mundt Bill

The National Committee To Defeat the Mundt Bill, since its inception, has served as a registered lobbying organization which has carried out the objectives of the Communist Party in its fight against antisubversive legislation.

During the progress of the investigation relating to the National Lawyers Guild, it was brought to the attention of the committee that there existed between this Communist-front organization and the National Committee To Defeat the Mundt Bill a close organizational and financial relationship.

The National Committee To Defeat the Mundt Bill first came into being in June of 1948 when Jerry J. O'Connell registered with the Clerk of the House of Representatives as a lobbyist for this organization. At that time O'Connell stated that he was on loan to the newly formed National Committee To Defeat the Mundt Bill from the Progressive Party of the State of Washington and that he was to receive from the Progressive Party a salary of $125 per week. Traveling expenses were to be borne by the National Committee To Defeat the Mundt Bill.

The National Committee To Defeat the Mundt Bill, during the course of its campaigns, has engaged in an active working relationship with the Communist Party. Furthermore, the program of the National Committee To Defeat the Mundt Bill, just as in the case of its recent benefactor, the National Lawyers Guild, directly parallels the program of the Communist Party against any legislation which might tend to curb the influence of communism in America. These relationships are clear upon the examination of an official document of the Communist Party of the United States, which was made available to the Committee on Un-American Activities as a result of a subpena served on Matthew Cvetic, former under-cover agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and was entered into the official record at an executive hearing held on October 13, 1950, as Cvetic exhibit No. 96.[1] This document was originally obtained, along with many other documents, by virtue of a search and seizure warrant issued in Pittsburgh, Pa. These documents were taken from the headquarters of the Communist Party in Pittsburgh, Pa., located on the fourth floor of the Bakewell Building. This office serves as headquarters for the Communist Party of Western Pennsylvania and the Ohio Valley and is headed by the well-known Communist organizer, Steve Nelson.

The official Communist Party designation of this document is "Discussion Outline for the Fight Against the Mundt-Nixon Bill," issued by the national educational department, Communist Party. The document itself is not dated, but within the text of the document there is a reference to an editorial which appeared in the Daily Worker on March 7, 1950. It is apparent, therefore, that this document was compiled by the Communist Party subsequent to this date. The document instructs Communist organizers and club leaders how to propagandize most effectively against the Mundt-Nixon bill. In connection with these instructions, Communist Party leaders are directed to contact the National Committee To Defeat the Mundt Bill as a source for material and assistance. Specifically, they are directed to contact the National Committee To Defeat the Mundt Bill "for material for mass distribution, speakers, etc." The National Committee To Defeat the Mundt Bill is listed, in company with the Daily Worker and the public affairs committee of the Communist Party, as a source of material and assistance in their campaign against anti-Communist legislation.

Jerry O'Connell, in performing his duties as a registered lobbyist of the National Committee To Defeat the Mundt Bill, solicited the help of the Communist Party. This is substantiated by the fact that on September 13, 1950, Jerry O'Connell sent to Henry Winston, 35 East

[1] Cvetic exhibit No. 96 is printed in its entirety in an official committee publication entitled "Exposé of the Communist Party of Western Pennsylvania, Part 3."

Twelfth Street, New York City, a telegram from which the following is quoted:

> Also urgently request you wire and secure every possible message from your organization to President Truman to veto this bill after full 10 days' study, and to Senators and Congressmen to sustain veto.

Henry Winston is a member of the national committee of the Communist Party, and is its organizational secretary. He was recently convicted, in company with 10 other national leaders of the Communist Party in New York City, for conspiracy to advocate the overthrow of the United States Government by force and violence. The address to which the telegram was sent, 35 East Twelfth Street, New York City, is the official address of the national headquarters, Communist Party, U. S. A.

Communist "Peace Petition" Campaign

The current "peace petition" campaign of the Communist Party is a direct outgrowth of the Stockholm "peace petition" adopted in March 1950 by the so-called World Peace Congress, as announced in the March 24, 1950, issue of For a Lasting Peace, for a People's Democracy, official organ of the Information Bureau of the Communist and Workers Parties (Cominform). In conformity with the directive contained in the issue of For a Lasting Peace, for a People's Democracy, the Communist Party, USA, formulated its own "peace plan," as reported in the June 11, 1950, issue of the Worker, official organ of the Communist Party, USA. This "peace plan" of the Communist Party called for a "Nation-wide drive for millions of signatures," and notified every Communist that he "has the duty to rise to this appeal." On June 20, 1950, the "peace petition" received the official stamp of approval from the Supreme Soviet of the U. S. S. R.

The petition being generally circulated in the United States is under the sponsorship of the peace information center, headed by Elizabeth Moos, the mother-in-law of William Walter Remington, now on trial for perjury relating to his Communist Party membership. In addition to these petitions, other petitions identical to the Stockholm "peace pledge" are being circularized by the Labor League for Peace, the Maryland Committee for Peace, and other State bodies. The committee has advised the American people not to affix their signatures thoughtlessly to this appeal, being aware of the implications and seriousness of such acts.

The committee has in preparation a detailed report dealing with the Communist world-wide "peace" offensive, with particular reference to its significance in the United States. This report will be issued soon after the convening of the Eighty-second Congress.

Legislative Activity

The need to control Communist activity in the United States cannot be questioned. Confronted as we were with a problem of such magnitude and importance as this, your committee drafted and presented to Congress legislation which it felt would check the machinations of a conspiracy inspired and directed by a foreign power, and involving many thousands of individuals, including some native-born Americans, without infringing upon the rights of every citizen guaranteed by the Constitution.

A careful analysis of the strategy and tactics of communism in the United States disclosed that legislation should be directed toward—

(1) Making it unlawful for any officer or employee of the United States to communicate in any manner to any person who is an agent or representative of a foreign power or a member of a Communist organization any information which has been classified as affecting the security of the United States unless specifically authorized to do so by the head of a Government department;

(2) Making it unlawful for any agent or representative of a foreign government or member of a Communist organization to obtain or receive from any officer or employee of the United States any information which has been classified as affecting the security of the United States unless special authorization for such communication shall first have been obtained from the head of a department;

(3) Making it unlawful for any member of a Communist organization, in seeking, accepting, or holding any nonelective office or employment under the United States, to conceal the fact that he is a member of such organization, or to hold any nonelective office or employment under the United States;

(4) Making it unlawful for any officer or employee of the United States to contribute funds or services to a Communist organization;

(5) Making it unlawful for a member of any Communist organization, in seeking, accepting, or holding employment in any defense plant, to conceal the fact that he is a member of such organization, or to engage in any employment in a defense plant;

(6) Making it unlawful for any individual employed in a defense plant to contribute funds or services to a Communist organization;

(7) Making it unlawful for a member of a Communist organization to make application for a passport or the renewal of a passport, or to use or attempt to use any such passport;

(8) Requiring the registration with the Attorney General of all Communist-front organizations;

(9) Requiring the registration of any individual who is or becomes a member of a Communist-action organization concerning which there is in effect a final order of the Subversive Activities Control Board requiring such organization to register and such organization does not register;

(10) Requiring the registration of any individual who is or becomes a member of a Communist-action organization which has registered, but which has failed to include his name upon the list of members thereof filed with the Attorney General.

Beginning in the Eightieth Congress and continuing in the Eighty-first Congress, your committee did much of the pioneer work in formulating legislation designed to combat the Communist conspiracy operating within the United States. In fact, the legislation enacted was largely based upon the findings contained in the committee's report, Communist Party of the United States as an Agent of a Foreign Power, published in 1947. In furtherance of this work, it heard the views of many outstanding legislative authorities concerning a law to control subversive activities. During this past year, your committee again held hearings in which were presented the views not only of many learned individuals who favored the passage of legisla-

tion similar to H. R. 9490 but also testimony of those who opposed any legislative action.

Due consideration was given to all views and proposals voiced by witnesses before your committee. After the legislative proposals were received and the testimony evaluated, your committee unanimously presented to the Congress H. R. 9490, which we felt combined the best features of all legislative proposals considered by the committee.

H. R. 9490, which was passed on August 29, 1950, by a roll-call vote of 354 to 20, included not only the needed provisions outlined above, but many others which your committee felt were necessary to destroy the effectiveness of the Communist Party of the United States as an agent of a foreign power. This legislation became the core of the present Subversive Activities Control Act, which was passed over a Presidential veto on September 22, 1950, by a vote of 286 to 48. Some of the fundamental provisions proposed in H. R. 9490 and adopted in the Subversive Activities Control Act are as follows:

(1) Making it unlawful for any person knowingly to combine, conspire, or agree with any other person to perform any act which would substantially contribute to the establishment within the United States of a totalitarian dictatorship;

(2) Requiring the registration of all members of a Communist-action as well as a Communist-front organization;

(3) Creating a Subversive Activities Control Board, which shall have general supervision over determining what organization or organizations are subject to the provisions of this act;

(4) Providing for penalties of 5 years' imprisonment or $10,000 fine, or both, for violation of any provisions of the act.

Conclusions

The year 1950 has marked a new stage in the struggle against communism in the United States. The attack upon Korea makes it plain beyond all doubt that communism has passed beyond the use of subversion to conquer the independent nations and will now use armed invasion and war. With the Armed Forces of the United States actually pitted in conflict against the legions of international communism, the Communist Party of the United States can no longer be viewed passively as a group of mere political and ideological dissidents, but must be looked upon with all seriousness as a military fifth column actively aiding our enemies.

Yet, today we find many of these potential fifth columnists employed in our leading defense plants, making weapons to be used against the Communist armies which they are pledged to support. To remove these persons from positions where they could sabotage our defense production there was included in the Wood-McCarran Communist-control bill a section which prohibits employment of Communist Party members in defense plants designated as such by the Secretary of Defense. The committee recommends that the Congress adopt a resolution calling upon the Secretary of Defense to immediately place in effect the provisions of section 5 of Public Law 831, Eighty-first Congress.

The operations of the Smith Act and the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950, and the various Communist cases before the courts should be made the subject of continuing study during the coming year, with a view to determine their effectiveness and the adoption of constantly improved methods of restricting the operations of the Communist fifth column. We cannot afford to allow ourselves to become hopelessly enmeshed in outworn legal technicalities which oftentimes serve to give protection and encouragement to a most insidious internal foe. We must streamline our legal machinery to meet the present emergency, which poses legal problems never envisaged by our founding fathers.

Loopholes in the present laws and in procedure before congressional committees, which Communist lawyers are quick to exploit, should be plugged up. The committee recommends that the Congress seriously consider authorizing the use of technical evidence secured during the course of investigations involving espionage, treason, or other crimes involving the security of the United States to intercept and use as evidence in any criminal proceeding information obtained as the result of a technical surveillance.

Both in the courts and in hearings before our committee, the informative value of testimony by those who have actually been inside the Communist movement, either as undercover agents or as former party members, has been increasingly demonstrated. In the light of the present world situation and the possible aggravation of the Communist problem, it can be expected that legal prosecutions will increase, making the services of qualified witnesses more and more indispensable in building up evidence. Thought should be given to ways and means of stimulating defections from the Communist movement and of encouraging qualified informants.

In connection with hearings dealing with local 74 of the AFL Laborers' Union, it was brought out that those operating under the discipline and direction of the Communist Party went through the process of formally resigning from the party and then signing the non-Communist affidavit, in order to comply with the provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act. A number of cases of this kind have been brought to the attention of the committee. The incoming Congress should study the advisability of amending the act in order to make such evasion illegal and impossible.

Contempt Citations

In 1950, your committee found it advisable to recommend that 56 persons be cited for contempt of Congress for refusing to answer pertinent questions propounded at hearings conducted by the committee in the course of its investigations into un-American activities. The House of Representatives has cited all of these recalcitrant witnesses, and all of them have been indicted for contempt of Congress by Federal grand juries. The 56 persons cited are:

Name	H. Res. No.	H. Rept. No.	Date passed	Date indicted by Federal grand jury
Julius Emspak	749	2847	Aug. 10, 1950	Nov. 20, 1950
Steve Nelson	750	2848	do	Dec. 4, 1950
Philip Bart	751	2849	do	Nov. 20, 1950
James J. Matles	752	2855	Aug. 11, 1950	Do.
Thomas Fitzpatrick	753	2856	do	Do.
Thomas Quinn	754	2857	do	Do.
Frank Panzino	755	2858	do	Do.
Ralph Tokunaga	756	2859	do	Oct. 11, 1950
Charles Fujimoto	757	2860	do	Do.
Dwight James Freeman	758	2861	do	Do.
Esther Bristow	759	2862	do	Do.
Rachel Saiki	760	2863	do	Do.
John Reinecke	761	2864	do	Do.
Ernest Arena	762	2865	do	Do.
Koichi Imori	763	2866	do	Do.
Denichi Kimoto	764	2867	do	Do.
Pearl Freeman	765	2868	do	Do.
Marshall McEuen	766	2869	do	Do.
Ruth Ozaki	767	2870	do	Do.
Stephen Murin	768	2871	do	Do.
Jack Hall	769	2872	do	Do.
Frank Silva	770	2873	do	Do.
Jack Kawano	771	2874	do	Do.
John Akana	772	2875	do	Do.
Yukio Abe	773	2876	do	Do.
Yasuki Arakaki	774	2877	do	Do.
Edward Hong	775	2878	do	Do.
Kameo Ichimuri	776	2879	do	Do.
Douglas Inouye	777	2880	do	Do.
Levi Kealoha	778	2881	do	Do.
Adele Kensinger	779	2882	do	Do.
Benjamin Kaahawinui	780	2883	do	Do.
Frank Kalua	781	2884	do	Do.
Yoshita Marumo	782	2885	do	Do.
Robert Murasaki	783	2886	do	Do.
Robert McElrath	784	2887	do	Do.
Julian Napuunoa	785	2888	do	Do.
Tadashi (Castner) Ogawa	786	2889	do	Do.
Hideo Okada	787	2890	do	Do.
Wilfred Oka	788	2891	do	Do
Jeanette Nakama Rohrbough	789	2892	do	Do.
Mitsuo Shimizu	790	2893	do	Do.
Frank Takahashi	791	2894	do	Do.
Shigeo Takemoto	792	2895	do	Do.
Ralph Vossbrink	793	2896	do	Do.
Thomas Yagi	794	2897	do	Do.
Giovanni Rossi Lomanitz	795	2898	do	Dec. 4, 1950
David Joseph Bohm	796	2899	do	Do.
Irving David Fox	797	2900	do	Do.
Clarence Hiskey	798	2901	do	Nov. 20, 1950
Frank Hashmall	799	2902	do	Do.
Talmadge Raley	800	2903	do	Do.
Esther Tice	801	2904	do	Do.
Marcel Scherer	802	2905	do	Dec. 4, 1950
Mrs. Louise Berman	803	2906	do	Nov. 20, 1950
Pasquale Leonard James Branca	804	2907	do	Do.

In Retrospect

In 1950, the United States courts acted in a number of cases originating before your committee during the 12-year course of its investigations.

HARRY BRIDGES

For instance, in its annual report of January 3, 1939, the Special Committee on Un-American Activities urged that deportation proceedings be "vigorously and promptly" prosecuted against Harry Bridges. It declared that Bridges—

was a Communist alien, that he belonged to an organization which preaches the overthrow of the United States Government by force and violence; that he himself advocated the overthrow of the Government by force and violence; and that he had likewise advocated sabotage.

Harry Bridges was successful in obtaining American citizenship in 1945. But on May 25, 1949, he was indicted by a Federal grand jury on charges of conspiracy and perjury in connection with his obtaining citizenship. The Immigration Service immediately filed a civil complaint seeking to revoke Bridges' citizenship, declaring that he was a Communist when he was naturalized and still is a member of the Communist Party. The Bridges trial began on November 14, 1949. Indicted and tried with him were his two aides in the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, James Robertson and Henry Schmidt. On April 4, 1950, a jury found Bridges guilty on two counts—that he committed perjury when at his naturalization hearing on September 17, 1945, he swore he had never been a Communist Party member, and that he conspired with his codefendants to deny party membership. Robertson and Schmidt were found guilty of conspiracy and on another count of abetting Bridges' perjury by swearing at naturalization proceedings that Bridges was not a Communist when they knew he was. Bridges was sentenced to 5 years in prison for perjury and 2 years for conspiracy, the sentences to run concurrently. In response to the Government's appeal, Federal Judge George B. Harris revoked Bridges' citizenship on June 21, 1950. Bridges immediately appealed his conviction and is now free on bail pending the outcome of his case in the higher courts.

EUGENE DENNIS

Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Communist Party, was summoned to appear before the committee on April 9, 1947. He willfully failed to appear in response to the subpena and was therefore cited, indicted and convicted for contempt of Congress and sentenced to 1 year in jail and a $1,000 fine. Dennis appealed his conviction, but it was subsequently upheld by the United States Court of Appeals.

The Supreme Court then granted certiorari limited to a question raised by Dennis as to whether he had received a fair and impartial trial since Government employees served on the jury which tried and convicted him. Dennis contended that Government employees would feel that, in view of the President's loyalty order, if they did not return a verdict of guilty against a member of the Communist Party they would lose their jobs. The Supreme Court's decision said, in part:

> Vague conjecture does not convince that Government employees are so intimidated that they cringe before their Government in fear of investigation and loss of employment if they do their duty as jurors, which duty this same Government has imposed upon them.

Therefore, on May 27, 1950, the Supreme Court affirmed the decision of the lower courts, and Eugene Dennis is now in jail.

ALGER HISS

On January 21, 1950, Alger Hiss, whose name was first brought to the attention of the American public by your committee, was convicted of perjury for falsely swearing before a Federal grand jury that he had not seen David Whittaker Chambers, a self-confessed Soviet espionage agent, after the year 1937, and that he had never furnished confidential State Department documents to the same

David Whittaker Chambers. Hiss appealed his conviction to the United States Court of Appeals, which on December 7, 1950, handed down its decision unanimously upholding his conviction. Hiss is now free on $10,000 bail, pending further appeal.

HOLLYWOOD TEN

In 1947, the committee conducted an investigation of Communist influence in the motion-picture industry. Certain individuals were summoned to appear before the committee. These individuals—Alvah Bessie, Herbert Biberman, Lester Cole, Edward Dmytryk, Ring Lardner, Jr., John Howard Lawson, Albert Maltz, Samuel Ornitz, Robert Adrian Scott, and Dalton Trumbo, who came to be known as the "Hollywood Ten"—were subpenaed and appeared before the committee, where each witness refused to affirm or deny membership in the Communist Party in response to the committee's questions. Contempt proceedings were instituted against the 10, and John Howard Lawson and Dalton Trumbo were convicted of contempt of Congress and sentenced to 1 year in jail, together with $1,000 fines. Both appealed the verdicts. The remaining eight witnesses had in the meantime proposed a stipulation, which was agreed upon that the cases of Lawson and Trumbo would be considered test cases, and their cases were continued for disposition pursuant to this stipulation.

The United States Court of Appeals upheld Lawson's and Trumbo's convictions, and on April 10, 1950, the Supreme Court refused to review the decisions. Lawson and Trumbo immediately petitioned the Supreme Court to reconsider its refusal to review their contempt of Congress convictions. On May 29, 1950, the Supreme Court refused to reconsider its decision. Lawson and Trumbo began serving their 1-year sentences on June 9, 1950.

In the week of June 21–28, 1950, the remaining eight witnesses, having waived jury trials, went on trial in district courts before Judges Pine, Curran, and Keech in three groups. On June 29, 1950, decisions in all three trials were rendered, and all eight witnesses were convicted of contempt of Congress.

JOINT ANTI-FASCIST REFUGEE COMMITTEE

The Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee was cited as a Communist-front organization by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on March 29, 1944. On December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948, the Attorney General cited the organization as subversive and Communist. The Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee complained against this citation to the United States District Court in the District of Columbia which dismissed the plea. The district court's decision was subsequently upheld by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. The organization then appealed to the Supreme Court, and on March 13, 1950, the Supreme Court, in a brief order, said it would review the appeal of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. The case was heard on October 12, 1950, but no decision has been rendered as yet.

The chairman of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, Dr. Edward K. Barsky, and 17 other leaders of the organization were

cited for contempt of Congress in 1946 for refusing to produce books and records subpenaed by the Committee on Un-American Activities. They were tried and convicted of contempt of Congress in district court and these convictions were upheld in appellate court in all but two cases. The United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia reversed the convictions of Miss Helen R. Bryan, executive secretary of the JAFRC, and Mrs. Ernestina G. Fleischman, executive committee member, on the ground that a quorum of the committee was not present at all times during the committee hearings. The Government petitioned the Supreme Court for a rehearing, and on May 8, 1950, the Supreme Court upheld the contempt of Congress citations against Miss Bryan and Mrs. Fleischman, reversing the court of appeals. The court held that the quorum question made no difference because the offense was failure to produce records and that offense could have occurred by other means than personal appearance. The Court also held that it could not "condone" a "patent evasion" of the duty of a person who has been summoned before a congressional committee "a subpena is a sterile document if its orders may be flouted with impunity." Miss Bryan and Mrs. Fleischman were sentenced to 3 months in jail and fined $500.

On May 29, 1950, the Supreme Court refused to review the convictions for contempt of Congress of 11 other members of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee and on June 7, 1950, they went to jail. Chairman Edward K. Barsky was sentenced to 6 months and fined $500. The others, all members of the executive board, who were sentenced to 3 months and $500 fines each, were Howard Fast, Jacob Auslander, Lyman R. Bradley, Mrs. Marjorie Chodorov, Harry M. Justiz, Mrs. Ruth Leider, James Lustig, Louis Miller, Mrs. Charlotte Stern, and Manuel Magana.

On October 23, 1950, the Supreme Court refused to review further legal steps taken against Miss Bryan and Mrs. Fleischman. After their convictions were affirmed by the Supreme Court "the case was returned to the lower courts to ascertain whether certain challenges by Mrs. Fleischman and Miss Bryan had been completely answered. The trial court found that all the questions had been settled by rulings on other cases, and the circuit court agreed" (New York Times, October 24, 1950, p. 1).

GEORGE MARSHALL

On April 10, 1950, the Supreme Court refused to consider the case of George Marshall, who as chairman of the Communist-front National Federation for Constitutional Liberties (now merged with the Civil Rights Congress, which is also a Communist front) refused to produce records, etc., in response to a subpena issued by your committee, and was therefore cited for contempt of Congress by the House of Representatives. Marshall was indicted by a Federal grand jury, tried, convicted, and sentenced to 3 months in jail and a fine of $500. His conviction was upheld by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. After the Supreme Court refused to consider the case, Marshall began serving his sentence on June 1, 1950.

RICHARD MORFORD

Richard Morford, chairman of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, a Communist front, was cited for contempt of Congress by the House of Representatives on August 2, 1946, for refusal to testify and produce records as required by a subpena of the Committee on Un-American Activities. Morford was indicted by a Federal grand jury for contempt of Congress in 1947, and in 1948 was tried in district court and found guilty on two counts of contempt of Congress. He was sentenced to imprisonment for a period of 3 months and fined $250. In 1949, the United States Court of Appeals upheld his conviction.

On April 10, 1950, the Supreme Court reversed Morford's conviction, saying that the trial court was wrong in refusing to permit Morford's lawyers to interrogate prospective jurors with respect to possible influence of the President's loyalty order "on their ability to render a just and impartial verdict."

When Morford was retried in district court on June 28, 1950, he waived a jury trial, and on June 30, 1950, was again convicted of contempt of Congress. On July 7, 1950, the court again sentenced Morford to 3 months in jail and fined him $250.

Distribution of Publications

According to the records of our Publications Section, close to half a million copies of pamphlets dealing with communism and subversive activities was distributed by that office during the year 1950.

The publications released by the committee during the past year are as follows:

Hearings Regarding Communist Infiltration of Radiation Laboratory and Atomic Bomb Project at the University of California, Berkeley, Calif.—vol. II (identification of Scientist X) August 26, 1949; July 1 and September 10, 1948; August 14, September 14 and 27, 1949.

Hearings Regarding Communist Infiltration of Labor Unions—Part 2 (security measures relating to officials of the UERMWA-CIO) December 5 and 6, 1949.

Testimony of James Sterling Murray and Edward Tiers Manning (regarding Clarence Hiskey and Arthur Adams) August 14, 1949, and October 5, 1949.

Hearings Regarding Shipment of Atomic Material to the Soviet Union During World War II December 5 and 7, 1949; January 23, 24, 25, and 26, and March 2, 3, and 7, 1950.

Exposé of the Communist Party of Western Pennsylvania, based upon testimony of Matthew Cvetic (undercover agent) February 21, 22, and 23, and March 13, 14, and 24, 1950.

Hearings Regarding Communist Activities in the Territory of Hawaii—Part I April 10, 11, and 12, 1950.

Hearings Regarding Communist Activities in the Territory of Hawaii—Part 2, April 13, 14, and 15, 1950.

Hearings Regarding Communism in the United States Government—Part I, April 20, 21, 25, 29, May 4, 5, and 6, 1950; July 30, and August 7, 1948; and June 8, 1950.

Hearings Regarding Communist Activities in the Territory of Hawaii—Part 3 and appendix and index April 17, 18, and 19, 1950.

Hearings on Legislation to Outlaw Certain Un-American and Subversive Activities, March 21, 22, 23, and 28, 1950.

Exposé of the Communist Party of Western Pennsylvania—Part 2, based upon testimony of Matthew Cvetic (including appendix and index), March 24 and 25, 1950.

Testimony of Philip A. Bart (general manager of Freedom of the Press, publishers of the Daily Worker, official organ of the Communist Party) and Marcel Scherer (coordinator), New York Labor Conference for Peace and formerly district representative of district 4, UERMWA (CIO), June 21, 1950.
Hearings Regarding Communist Activities in the Cincinnati, Ohio, Area—Part 1, July 12, 13, 14, and 15; August 8, 1950.
Hearings Regarding Communist Infiltration of Minority Groups—Part 3 (testimony of Josh White), September 1, 1950.
Hearings Regarding Communism in the United States Government—Part 2, August 28 and 31, September 1 and 14, 1950.
American and Mexican Aspects in Connection with the Assassination of Leon Trotsky, July 26, August 30, October 18 and 19 and December 4, 1950.
Exposé of the Communist Party in Western Pennsylvania, Part 3—based upon testimony of Matthew Cvetic, including Communist Party documents of western Pennsylvania, June 22, September 28, October 13 and 21, 1950.
House Report No. 1950—Annual Report of the Committee on Un-American Activities for the Year 1949, March 15, 1950.
House Report No. 2986—Report on Hawaii Civil Liberties Committee, a Communist Front, June 23, 1950.
Index III to Publications of the Committee on Un-American Activities, June 28, 1950.
The Communist "Peace Petition" Campaign (interim statement), July 13, 1950.
House Report No. 2980—Protection of the United States Against Un-American and Subversive Activities (report to accompany H. R. 9490), August 22, 1950.
House Report No. 2847—Proceedings Against Julius Emspak—report (citing Julius Emspak), August 10, 1950.
House Report No. 2848—Proceedings Against Steve Nelson—report (citing Steve Nelson), August 10, 1950.
House Report No. 2849—Proceedings Against Philip Bart—report (citing Philip Bart), August 10, 1950.
House Report No. 2855—Proceedings Against James J. Matles—report (citing James J. Matles), August 11, 1950.
House Report No. 2856—Proceedings Against Thomas J. Fitzpatrick—report (citing Thomas J. Fitzpatrick), August 11, 1950.
House Report No. 2857—Proceedings Against Thomas Quinn—report (citing Thomas Quinn), August 11, 1950.
House Report No. 2858—Proceedings Against Frank Panzino—report (citing Frank Panzino), August 11, 1950.
House Report No. 2859—Proceedings Against Ralph Tokunaga—report (citing Ralph Tokunaga), August 11, 1950.
House Report No. 2860—Proceedings Against Charles Fujimoto—report (citing Charles Fujimoto), August 11, 1950.
House Report No. 2861—Proceedings Against Dwight James Freeman—report (citing Dwight James Freeman), August 11, 1950.
House Report No. 2862—Proceedings Against Esther Bristow—report (citing Esther Bristow), August 11, 1950.
House Report No. 2863—Proceedings Against Rachel Saiki—report (citing Rachel Saiki), August 11, 1950.
House Report No. 2864—Proceedings Against John Reinecke—report (citing John Reinecke), August 11, 1950.
House Report No. 2865—Proceedings Against Ernest Arena—report (citing Ernest Arena), August 11, 1950.
House Report No. 2866—Proceedings Against Koichi Imori—report (citing Koichi Imori), August 11, 1950.
House Report No. 2867—Proceedings Against Denichi Kimoto—report (citing Denichi Kimoto), August 11, 1950.
House Report No. 2868—Proceedings Against Pearl Freeman—report (citing Pearl Freeman), August 11, 1950.
House Report No. 2869—Proceedings Against Marshall McEuen—report (citing Marshall McEuen), August 11, 1950.
House Report No. 2870—Proceedings Against Ruth Ozaki—report (citing Ruth Ozaki), August 11, 1950.
House Report No. 2871—Proceedings Against Stephen Murin—report (citing Stephen Murin), August 11, 1950.
House Report No. 2872—Proceedings Against Jack Hall—report (citing Jack Hall), August 11, 1950.
House Report No. 2873—Proceedings Against Frank Silva—report (citing Frank Silva), August 11, 1950.

House Report No. 2874—Proceedings Against Jack Kawano—report (citing Jack Kawano), August 11, 1950.
House Report No. 2875—Proceedings Against John Akana—report (citing John Akana), August 11, 1950.
House Report No. 2876—Proceedings Against Yukio Abe—report (citing Yukio Abe), August 11, 1950.
House Report No. 2877—Proceedings Against Yasuki Arakaki—report (citing Yasuki Arakaki), August 11, 1950.
House Report No. 2878—Proceedings Against Edward Hong—report (citing Edward Hong), August 11, 1950.
House Report No. 2879—Proceedings Against Kameo Ichimuri—report (citing Kameo Ichimuri), August 11, 1950.
House Report No. 2880—Proceedings Against Douglas Inouye—report (citing Douglas Inouye), August 11, 1950.
House Report No. 2881—Proceedings Against Levi Kealoha—report (citing Levi Kealoha), August 11, 1950.
House Report No. 2882—Proceedings Against Adele Kensinger—report (citing Adele Kensinger), August 11, 1950.
House Report No. 2883—Proceedings Against Benjamin Kaahawinui—report (citing Benjamin Kaahawinui), August 11, 1950.
House Report No. 2884—Proceedings Against Frank Kalua—report (citing Frank Kalua), August 11, 1950.
House Report No. 2885—Proceedings Against Yoshita Marumo—report (citing Yoshita Marumo), August 11, 1950.
House Report No. 2886—Proceedings Against Robert Murasaki—report (citing Robert Murasaki), August 11, 1950.
House Report No. 2887—Proceedings Against Robert McElrath—report (citing Robert McElrath), August 11, 1950.
House Report No. 2888—Proceedings Against Julian Napuunoa—report (citing Julian Napuunoa), August 11, 1950.
House Report No. 2889—Proceedings Against Tadashi (Castner) Ogawa—report (citing Tadashi (Castner) Ogawa), August 11, 1950.
House Report No. 2890—Proceedings Against Hideo Okada—report (citing Hideo Okada), August 11, 1950.
House Report No. 2891—Proceedings Against Wilfred Oka—report (citing Wilfred Oka), August 11, 1950.
House Report No. 2892—Proceedings Against Jeanette Nakama Rohrbough—report (citing Jeanette Nakama Rohrbough), August 11, 1950.
House Report No. 2893—Proceedings Against Mitsuo Shimizu—report (citing Mitsuo Shimizu), August 11, 1950.
House Report No. 2894—Proceedings Against Frank Takahashi—report (citing Frank Takahasi), August 11, 1950.
House Report No. 2895—Proceedings Against Shigeo Takemoto—report (citing Shigeo Takemoto), August 11, 1950.
House Report No. 2896—Proceedings Against Ralph Vossbrink—report (citing Ralph Vossbrink), August 11, 1950.
House Report No. 2897—Proceedings Against Thomas Yagi—report (citing Thomas Yagi), August 11, 1950.
House Report No. 2898—Proceedings Against Giovanni Rossi Lomanitz—report (citing Giovanni Rossi Lomanitz), August 11, 1950.
House Report No. 2899—Proceedings Against David Joseph Bohm—report (citing David Joseph Bohm), August 11, 1950.
House Report No. 2900—Proceedings Against Irving David Fox—report (citing Irving David Fox), August 11, 1950.
House Report No. 2901—Proceedings Against Clarence Hiskey—report (citing Clarence Hiskey), August 11, 1950.
House Report No. 2902—Proceedings Against Frank Hashmall—report (citing Frank Hashmall), August 11, 1950.
House Report No. 2903—Proceedings Against Talmadge Raley—report (citing Talmadge Raley), August 11, 1950.
House Report No. 2904—Proceedings Against Esther Tice—report (citing Esther Tice), August 11, 1950.
House Report No. 2905—Proceedings Against Marcel Scherer—report (citing Marcel Scherer), August 11, 1950.
House Report No. 2906—Proceedings Against Mrs. Louise Berman—report (citing Mrs. Louise Berman), August 11, 1950.
House Report No. 2907—Proceedings Against Pasquale Leonard James Branca—report (citing Pasquale Leonard James Branca), August 11, 1950.

House Report No. 3123—Report on The National Lawyers Guild—Legal Bulwark of the Communist Party, September 17, 1950.
100 Things You Should Know About Communism—Series — —in the U. S. A. —and Religion —and Education —and Labor —and Government and Spotlight on Spies, December 1, 1950.
Report on The National Committee To Defeat the Mundt Bill—A Communist Lobby, December 7, 1950.

The committee, during the year 1950, has filled 184,570 requests for publications printed and released during the second session of the Eighty-first Congress.

The publications listed below, originally released in 1949, were reprinted and 15,500 copies were allocated to the committee for distribution:

House Report No. 1951—Report on the American Slav Congress and associated organizations, April 26, 1950.
House Report No. 1952—Report on Atomic Espionage (Nelson Weinberg and Hiskey-Adams cases), April 26, 1950.
House Report No. 1953—Report on the Congress of American Women, April 26, 1950.
House Report No. 1954—Review of the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace arranged by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, and held in New York City, March 25, 26, and 27, 1949, April 26, 1950.

Approximately 98,000 copies of these reprints and of other material released in previous years have been distributed by the committee during the past year.

In addition, the committee received and distributed a large number of copies of the Conference Report (H. Rept. No. 3112 to accompany H. R. 9490) and of Public Law 831—An act to protect the United States against certain un-American and subversive activities by requiring registration of Communist organizations, and for other purposes. Numerous requests from organizations and individuals are being received daily for copies of this new law and all reports connected with it.

The demand for our publication, 100 Things You Should Know About Communism, is still very large. As mentioned in our 1949 annual report, of the 250,000 copies of this series authorized to be reprinted through House Concurrent Resolution 52 of this Congress, one-half, or 125,000 copies were allocated to the Members of the House through the folding room. A request in the form of a letter was sent to each Member asking that any surplus copies of his allotment be turned over to us. Approximately 10,000 copies were received from this source but, through the year, requests from the various Members who had exhausted their quota, far exceeded this small supply. By September of this year, our supply was completely exhausted. A revised edition was prepared and released for distribution on December 1, 1950. However, the supply of this publication is at present far from sufficient to meet the large number of requests which are being received daily.

The following letters from various sections of the country are typical of many thousands received by this office through the year 1950:

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, HARLAN COUNTY,
Harlan, Ky., December 6, 1950.

I have just come from a conference and want to report to you that the Harlan County School System is using the pamphlet "100 Things You Should Know About Communism" as a text in sociology and other classes.

DALLAS, TEX., *November 14, 1950.*

You might be interested to know about the interest in your document One Hundred Things You Should Know About Communism. Some time ago I sent for a copy of this booklet, and after reading it sent for 50 more copies which I distributed among the young people (ages 20–30) of our church. One fellow became so interested that he showed the booklet to an executive of the Dallas Vocation School who in turn sent for more copies and held daily sessions using this booklet as a textbook. There was an attendance of some 600 men and every student was informed by the instructor, it was reported to me.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, *November 20, 1950.*

In our company, we are carrying on a series of employee educational programs designed to acquaint them with current economic problems in America.

Your booklet One Hundred Things You Should Know About Communism is an excellent source of information on these subjects.

FORT WAYNE, IND., *December 4, 1950.*

May we have 100 copies of the following publication for class room use: One Hundred Things You Should Know About Communism in the United States of America.

SEATTLE, WASH., *December 11, 1950.*

A friend showed to me today a copy of the bulletin, One Hundred Things You Should Know About Communism. I wish that a copy of this could be placed in the hands of every member of our student body and faculty. We have 160 members of our student body, and 15 members on the faculty and office staff. That would be a total of 175. I do not know how many of that number you feel that you can spare. Please send to us as many copies of that bulletin as you can.

PETERSBURG, VA., *November 13, 1950.*

The pastor of Memorial Methodist Church, Petersburg, Va., desires 100 copies of the leaflet, One Hundred Things You Should Know About Communism.

TEANECK, N. J., *November 21, 1950.*

Please send me at your earliest convenience, 75 free copies of the pamphlet called One Hundred Things You Should Know About Communism.

We are studying the unit on Communism in America in our eleventh and twelfth grade classes, and I would very much like to have my classes get some first-hand information of the work done in this field by your committee.

NOVEMBER 10, 1950.

This office not long ago acquired a copy of the booklet, One Hundred Things You Should Know About Communism, prepared and released by your committee in 1949. This booklet has been an invaluable supplement to the Armed Forces talks on communism prepared for the Defense Department's information and education program.

Due to the very large turn-over in military personnel caused by the United Nations activity in Korea and the expansion of the armed services, there are many soldiers at Fort Benning, mainly Reserves recalled to active duty, who have not been too well indoctrinated in the dangers, objectives, and activities of international communism, or the present and future results of these activities.

We desire to present to each unit at Fort Benning as much material as possible relating to the subject of communism, and we would like to include in this library on communism (we might more aptly say "library on anticommunism") at least one copy of the booklet, One Hundred Things You Should Know About Communism.

Is the booklet still available for distribution, is it distributed free, or is there a price for it, and if so, how much? We would like to acquire 500 copies.

UNITED STATES NAVAL ORDNANCE TEST STATION,
West Coast, December 12, 1950.

Please forward to me the series of booklets entitled One Hundred Things You Should Know About Communism. I understand there are five of these booklets touching upon various aspects of communistic activities.

These booklets to be used as part of the training of the security force at this installation. Any other literature suitable for this purpose would be appreciated.

We take this opportunity to thank the Members of the House, the Senate, and other congressional committees, for making available to us other documents on subversive activities. Several hundreds of these publications have been distributed through this office during the past year.

Approximately 30,000 copies of publications released by this committee have been sold through the Government Printing Office during the year 1950.

Requests for information on subversive activities has far exceeded our supply and requests by mail have continued to pile up in this office.

The following publications: One Hundred Things You Should Know About Communism series; Citations, which deals with Communist fronts; Report No. 209, Eightieth Congress, which proves the Communist Party is an agent of a foreign power; and a report on communism in labor unions, have been requested by various agencies of the Government, schools, colleges; civic, religious, and patriotic organizations in far greater numbers than our supply will allow us to fill.

We recommend that these publications be printed in sufficient numbers to allow us to fill all requests to organizations or citizens who are seeking to familiarize themselves with the deadly menace of communism.

To comply with the above recommendation it may become necessary to amend the Printing Act which deals with the printing of Government documents for free distribution.

Files of the Committee

The committee has continued to add to its vast storehouse of information concerning the programs and aims of subversive organizations and the activities of individuals connected with such groups. The files of the committee, which have been consulted by thousands of Government officials and agents, contain documentary evidence and original data collected by the committee during its 12 years of diligent investigation and inquiry into subversive activities in all spheres of American life. This voluminous reference collection constitutes an unexcelled and ever-growing source of information and irreplaceable documentary evidence. More than 300,000 pieces of valuable new material have been classified, indexed, and added to the collection during the year.

The growth in the volume of information and source material throughout the 12 years of the committee's existence has been paralleled by wider use of reference facilities. This use reached a new peak in 1950. Factors contributing to this peak were the scope of the committee's investigations throughout the year, the lengthened visits of accredited agents from investigative units of the armed services and various Government agencies in connection with the loyalty program for Federal employees and security checks, increased use of reference services by Members of Congress, and the grave concern of the American people and their leaders, now faced with the necessity of holding the line for the free world against the openly revealed Communist goal of world conquest. The 1950 peak is indicative of unprecedented use of the reference collections, files of exhibit material, and original data compiled by the committee as the Nation mobilizes for defense.

During the past 12 years, some 1,300 witnesses have testified in public and executive hearings held by the committee. A huge volume of evidence has been submitted in support of this testimony. The committee has acquired vast files of source material documenting the 71 reports and pamphlets which have been issued during the past 12 years.

The committee has made readily available, as a reference facility, a collection of lists of signers of Communist Party election petitions, obtained from original petitions or photostatic copies of original petitions which contain 363,119 signatures for various years in 20 States. Its reference collection includes information and documentary evidence collected by staff investigators, official records obtained from other agencies, and data supplied by law-enforcement agencies. A voluminous collection of propaganda organs and pamphlets, issued by subversive groups, dating from 1923, has been acquired.

The committee's continuing study of Communist activity since 1938 has resulted in a voluminous collection of information concerning the leaders, programs, and aims of an entrenched potential fifth column made up of the 54,000 members of the Communist Party and its half million followers, and their increasing efforts in behalf of the forces of international communism. The committee has unearthed information concerning the activities and methods of foreign agents intent on missions of propaganda, espionage, and sabotage. This information will serve as a valuable tool in the protection of our country against espionage and sabotage from within in this period of national emergency.

The increasing flow of information and source material and the growing use of reference facilities by both staff members and liaison agents from other groups have made the problem of space a pressing one. During the past 2 years, material has been consolidated, shifted, and rearranged so that maximum use has been made of the storage and working space available. The problem of space has made the overcrowding of irreplaceable material inevitable while each day brings new material of value to the collection. With the limitation of space, the filing of new material has become a time-consuming task rather than a quickly accomplished routine one, and it has been impossible to keep all material readily accessible. This, of necessity, has resulted in a slowing up of services in some instances. The preservation of irreplaceable documents and source material acquired by the committee in readily accessible form is of utmost importance in view of the constant demand for examination of such exhibits.

Staff members and visiting agents alike have been hampered by lack of working space. While the committee has always endeavored to render the utmost aid to other investigative agencies in their use of its reference facilities, the limitation of space has made it necessary to restrict one or more agencies as to the number of agents assigned to work in the reference section for the full day. Because of this limitation, the committee has been forced to close the section to outside agents for one afternoon each week in order that staff members might have room for filing new material and restoring to the files exhibits used during the week. Some representatives of other agencies have worked throughout the day in an adjacent hall as a result of the space problem. Additional room must be found for both storage space

and working space for staff members and visitors if the committee is to keep its valuable reference facilities readily available, meet the increasing requests for research work and information, and render efficient service to other investigative groups.

Reference facilities have been in constant use throughout the year by staff members in connection with the widespread investigations of the committee. Dossiers and reports have been compiled from information on file for the use of committee members and staff investigators. An average of more than 300 exhibits have been charged out each month for the use of staff members and, in special cases, to representatives of other agencies engaged in investigative work. No count is kept of the number of exhibits, periodicals, and other material consulted in the reference division throughout each day where such material is in constant use.

The consolidated card files of the committee now contain more than half a million card references which serve as an index to source material on file. Some 75,000 cards were added to the collection during 1950. A total of 234 pamphlets received during the year were cataloged and added to the collection of 5,300. This specialized collection includes hundreds of publications of the Communist Party and its front organizations, and has been widely used by staff members throughout the year. A number of old pamphlets have been recataloged.

Staff members have compiled indexes to the 2,105 pages of testimony presented by the 147 witnesses who testified in public hearings held by the committee and the seven reports issued in 1950. These indexes contain 1,650 references to individuals and 1,150 references to organizations. Indexes to public hearings held by the committee during the past 12 years and the 71 reports issued during this same period contain a total of 54,528 references to individuals and 12,914 references to organizations.

Individual files have been maintained on some 4,000 leaders of the Communist Party and its front organizations and leaders of Fascist groups. Additions have been made to the reference collection of hearings held by other agencies investigating subversive activities and reports issued by these groups, and to other reference collections pertinent to the work of the committee.

Staff members have continued to index and add to the files about 1,000 issues of Communist publications and other periodicals and newspapers each month. Issues of more than 675 publications are now on file, with issues of more than 90 periodicals published by the Communist Party and its various front organizations included in the collection.

The files of the committee have been open to accredited agents of the executive department and have been widely used for security checks. In the Executive order, signed by the President on March 21, 1947, which prescribes procedures for administration of the loyalty program for Federal employees, the files of the Committee on Un-American Activities are listed as one of the pertinent sources of information to be checked in determining the loyalty of employees and applicants for employment.

From January 1 through December 31, 1950, accredited representatives of Government agencies made 3,600 visits to the files section, checking reference sources for information concerning more than half a million persons. Visitors have made more requests to examine

source material than in previous years. Throughout the year, an average of eight liaison agents have been assigned to work in the reference section for the entire day. Visits of other agents have ranged from short periods to a full day.

Every effort has been made to facilitate the work of accredited agents who make their own checks of the consolidated card-record files and committee publications. Staff members have been available at all times to furnish reference material requested and answer the numerous inquiries which arise in the course of such checks.

During the year 1950, reference collections of the committee were consulted by representatives of various investigative units of the following agencies:

Bureau of the Census
Central Intelligence Agency
Department of Agriculture
Department of the Air Force
Department of the Army
Department of Commerce
Department of the Interior
Department of Justice
Department of Labor
Department of the Navy
Department of State
Department of the Treasury
Displaced Persons Commission
Economic Cooperation Administration
Federal Bureau of Investigation
General Services Administration
Metropolitan Police Department
National Security and Resources Board
Securities and Exchange Commission
United States Civil Service Commission
United States Coast Guard
United States Secret Service

During 1950, staff members answered some 2,600 requests made by Members of Congress for information concerning 5,167 individuals and 1,917 organizations. Requests made by Members of Congress during 1950 for information concerning individuals were double those made in 1949, when 2,473 reports on individuals were compiled. Three times as many requests for information concerning organizations were made by Members of Congress in 1950 as in 1949, when 597 reports were made on the activities of various groups.

Reports prepared for Members of Congress included all information found in public records, files, and publications of the committee concerning individuals or organizations. The length of such reports ranged from 1 to 80 typewritten pages. These compilations require constant research by staff members and grow in length as more material becomes available each year.

Staff members have endeavored to meet all of the increasing demands made upon reference facilities throughout the year despite handicaps imposed by limitations of both storage and working space.

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